XVII. KEY CROPS BASKET

No	KEY CROPS AVAILABLE IN THE MARKET (Staple grain crop & Cash crop)	UNIT	PRICE (Afs)	EQ. WHEAT (KG)	REMARKS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

XVIII Special comments on this group interview and the general situation of the community where the group was met :

NECESSARY CLARIFICATIONS: **" FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended family)**
" HOUSEHOLD" indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

Needs Assessment and Baseline Data for SoLAR

At Community Level (Through Women Group Interview)

Filled:

Interviewers Name:

a. Before CARE Intervention (   ) Date: ____________

b. After CARE Intervention (   ) Date: ____________

____________ ____________ ____________

I. Community Introduction:

A Location

Province: ____________

District: ____________

Community Name: ____________

Community No.: ____________

B Villages included in the community:
(It is included in Men Group interview)

C Women interviewee (s) name participating in the interview:

No.	Name	Village	Skills/Occupation	No.	Name	Village	Skills/Occupation
1.				11.			
2.				12.			
3.				13.			
4.				14.			
5.				15.			
6.				16.			
7.				17.			
8.				18.			
9.				19.			
10.				20.			

II. NGO's intervention including CARE in women related activities:

	NGO	Sectors	NGO	Sectors
1. NGO activities in the past:				
2. NGO activities at present:				

NECESSARY CLEARIFICATIONS: " FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended family)
" HOUSEHOLD " indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

III. Data on Improving Market accessibility: (output # 5)

1. **The needs for which women are required to go to the market/city:**

a) ______________________________
b) ______________________________
c) ______________________________
d) ______________________________
e) ______________________________

2. **What are the main travelling problems for women to go to the market/city:**

a) ______________________________
b) ______________________________
c) ______________________________
d) ______________________________
e) ______________________________

IV. Data on Improving Access to Irrigation Water: (output # 1). It is included in men group interview form.

V. Data on Improving Flood Protection: (output # 2) It is included in men group interview form.

VI. Data on Improving Tree Plantation: (output # 8)

(It is included in Men Group interview)

VII. Data on income, Improving Agricultural Production and Productivity: (IG # 2 & output # 7)

(It is included in men group interview form)

VIII. Income from the livestock and livestock production (in 1998): (IG # 1 & output # 3)

(It is included in women individual interview form)

IX. No of men and women employed in none farm activities: (IG # 2)

Types of occupation	Paid employed (No)	Self Employed (No)	Supporting Source (Put a ✓ mark)				Yearly income	
			Self	NGOs	Government	Community (Saddaqa/Zakat)	Afs.	Eq. Wheat (Kg)
Carpenter								
Blacksmith								
Tinsmith								
Masonry								
Tailoring								
Carpet/Gilem viewing								
Government service								
NGOs employee								
Shop keeper/ Trader								
Total								

X. The status of training program during last two years:

S/N	Name of skills (Type of training)	# of trainees		Trained by: (Name of organization)	Time of training		Date graduated	Remarks
		Men (No)	Women(No)		Months (No)	Days (No)		
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

XI. Alms distribution:

1 How Alms is distributed: (Put a ✓ mark)

a) Through individual decision ( )
b) Through a community decision ( )

2 If through community, how many Alms committees are there No. __________
3 How many vulnerable persons received Alms from Alms committee No. __________
4 How many of them established income generation activities from received Alms fund No. __________
5 How many of those who established income generation activities from Alms funds are running Successfully. No. __________

XII. Drinking Water: (output # 9)

1. Who fetched potable water from the source ? : (Put a ✓ mark)

a. Men ( ) b. Women ( ) c. Children ( )

2. Write number and Liter/second of drinking water resources.

Karez ( ) Canal ( ) Spring ( )
Covered well ( ) uncovered well ( ) Reservoir ( )
Pipe network ( )

3. Write quantity of drinking water received from different water resources in Liter/second.

Karez ( ) Canal ( ) Spring ( )
Covered well ( ) uncovered well ( ) Reservoir ( )
Pipe network ( )

4. Number of households (HH) utilizing drinking water from the following sources:

NECESSARY CLEARIFICATIONS: **" FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended family)**
" HOUSEHOLD " indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

Karez	No. ________	Canal	No. ________
Spring	No. ________	Covered well	No ________
uncovered well	No. ________	Reservoir	No ________
Pipe network	No. ________		

XIII. Problems related to drinking water: (Put a ✓ mark)

a) far from the residence ( ) b) source is exposed (Loch) ( )
c) Source is not enough ( ) d) uncleanness surrounding ( )
e) Crowded ( ) f) less privacy for women ( )
g) Less safe for women and children to fetch water ( )
h) ( )

XIV. Women Saving Group (out put # 4)

A. **Total number of saving group in the community** ________

Group #	**Members**	**Total Saving**		**Number of women have received loan & amount**		
Group 1	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg
Group 2	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg
Group 3	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg
Group 4	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg
Group 5	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg
Total	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg

Average amount of savings per woman : Eq. Wheat________Kg

B. Number of women having used savings to invest in productive small livestock activities : ________

XV. Data on improving livelihood Security: (FG)

A. Population situation:

(It is included in men group interview form)

B. How many of the following categories of vulnerable households exist in the community:

a)	Single women with children	No. ________
b)	Disabled headed household	No. ________
c)	Faqir /Landless households (living on others charity)	No. ________
d)	Land less households without other income source	No. ________
e)	Other (if any specify) ________________	No. ________
f)	________________________________	No. ________
g)	________________________________	No. ________

C. Housing situation in the community:

(It is included in men group interview form)

XVI. What are the most important problems in the community (based on priorities):

No	Problems	# of voting	Priority (Rank)	REMARKS (On existing situation)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

XVII. KEY CROPS BASKET

(It is included in men group interview form)

XVIII. Special comments on this group interview and the general situation of the community where the group was met:

NECESSARY CLEARIFICATIONS: " FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended family)
" HOUSEHOLD " indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

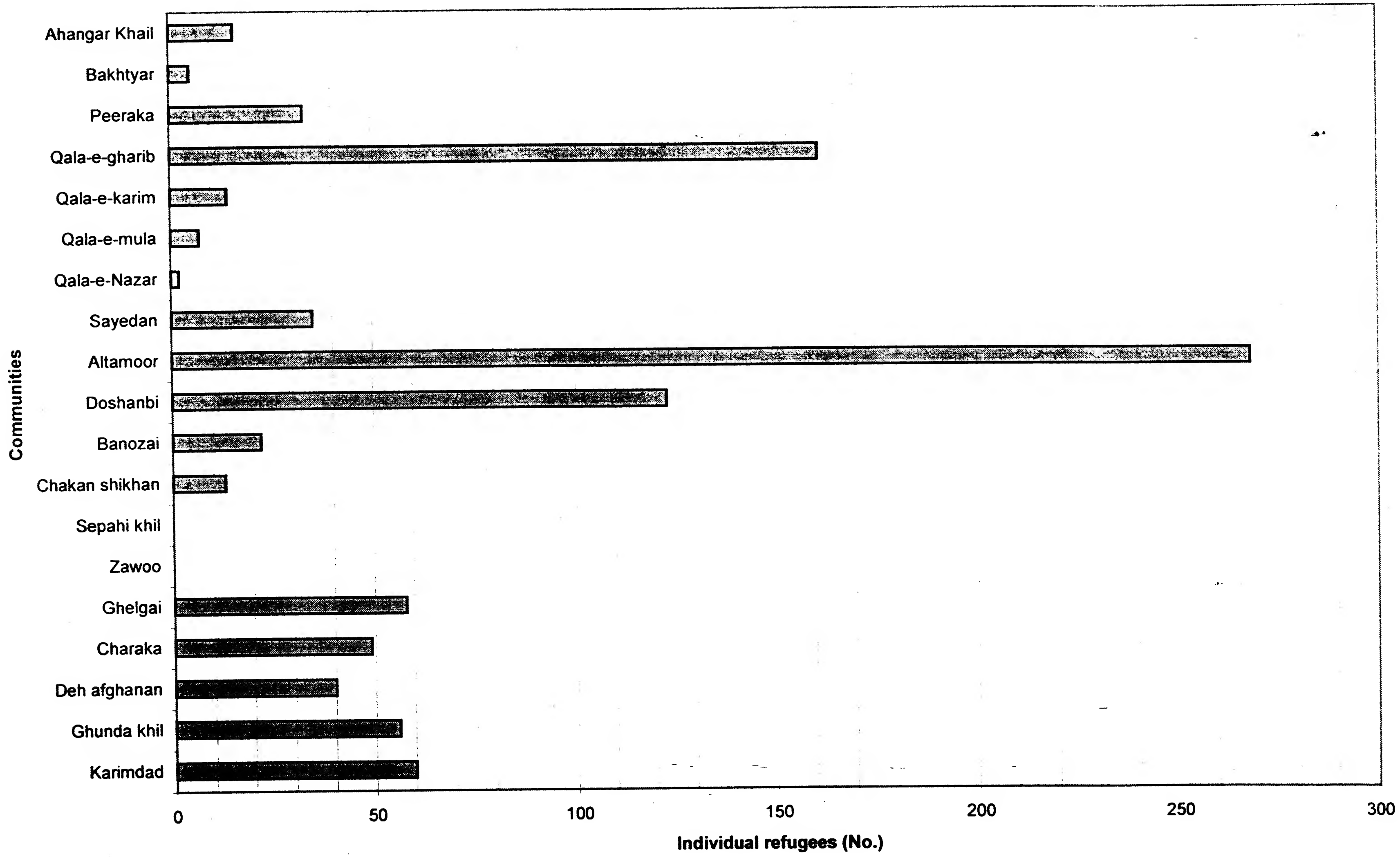

Figure (2): Individual refugees in foreign countries. *(Table 1, annex I)*

2.2 BASELINE DATA ON SOLAR INTERMEDIATE GOALS

Intermediate goals are the program/ project targets for bringing immediate outcomes of the interventions on various aspects of community needs. For examples, changes in access, quality and quantity of resources in the communities, are generally set as intermediate goals of projects or programs before the programs/ projects are reaching to their sustainable, "impacts" on the livelihood of the communities households.

In SoLAR program, (see M&E plan and logical framework annex II) the intermediate goals to be achieved are as follows:

2.2.1 Increase in crop and livestock production of 10,000 households in SoLAR targeted province by 30%.
2.2.2 Increase in income of 10,000 household in SoLAR targeted province by 20%.
2.2.3 Increase in rebuilding or repairing of destroyed houses in SoLAR targeted communities by 20%.
2.2.4 Decline in the incidences of diarrhea in SoLAR targeted communities by 50%.

Baseline data required for the indicators of the four intermediate goals are shown in (tables 2,3,4,5,6a and 6b, annex I). The full statement of the intermediate goals, and the related required baseline data collected on the indicators are briefed as follows:

2.2.1 Intermediate Goal 1:

The statement of this goal is as follows:

By July 2, 2000, the household food production of 10,000 household in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni will have increased by 30%.

There are 3 main indicators for which data are collected in the baseline survey:

2.2.1.1 Production of arable crops per household
2.2.1.2 Production of livestock product per household
2.2.1.3 Areas of land under agricultural production

2.2.1.1 Production of arable crops:

The baseline for this indicator is measured in two ways:

A. **Production on per household base:** Production of major crops (*Wheat, Corn, Barley and Rice)* on per household bases, are given in (**Table 2 annex I**).

Within in the surveyed communities the productions level /HH are provided for major crops.

For wheat crop this indicator ranges as follows:

- 220 – 712 Kg/ HH* in 8 surveyed communities of Ghazni
- 418 – 1365 Kg/ HH in 2 surveyed communities of Logar
- 595 – 1225 Kg/ HH in 5 surveyed communities of Paktia
- 128 – 2147 Kg/ HH in 4 surveyed communities of Wardak.

For Corn, this indicator range is reported:

- 40 – 268 Kg/ HH in 4 surveyed communities of Paktia
- 7 – 56 Kg/ HH in 3 surveyed communities of Ghazni

For Barley it is reported only in Ghazni

- 24 – 88 Kg/ HH in 5 communities of Ghazni province

Rice is reported only in one community (Ahangar Khil) in Ghazni, 18 Kg / HH and in one community Charaka in Wardak, 233 Kg/ HH.

B. **Production on per unit of land base:** This indicator for the four major crops (Wheat, Corn, Barley and Rice) are derived by dividing crop production / HH (table 2, annex I) on (ha.) of irrigated land under major crops per households, (table 3 the same annex).

The result of this derivation is briefed and illustrated in table (4) of the text as follow:

Table (4): Production of major crops in kg/ ha at community and provincial level

Provinces & Communities	Major crops Kg/ Ha			
	Wheat	**Corn**	**Barley**	**Rice**
Ghazni:				
Ahangar Khail	891	0	1750	600
Bakhtyar	785	140	720	0
Peeraka	1061	350	538	0
Qala-e-gharib	1077	0	0	0
Qala-e-karim	259	0	0	0
Qala-e-mula	306	0	340	0
Qala-e-Nazar	989	0	2200	0
Sayedan	1298	280	0	0
Average *	**833**	**257**	**1110**	**600**
Logar:				
Altamoor	658	0	0	0
Doshanbi	3033	0	0	0
Average	**1846**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Paktia:				
Banozai	885	160	0	0
Sepahi khil	809	896	0	0
Shekhan chakan	1225	0	0	0
Zawoo	405	648	0	0
Ghelgai	1679	596	0	0
Average	**1001**	**575**	**0**	**0**
Wardak:				
Charaka	2045	0	0	1167
Deh Afghanan	2260	0	0	
Ghunda khil	945	0	0	
Karimdad	257	0	0	
Average	**1377**	**0**	**0**	**1167**
Average all surveyed communities	**1098**	**439**	**1110**	**883**

*Averages at provincial level are calculated on the reported yield/Ha by Individual men interview in each community.
The zero value is indicating not grown or not reported.

2.2.1.2 Production of Livestock Products:

The baselines for this indicator is reported in "wheat equivalent per households" see (table 2, annex I). From the 8 surveyed communities of Ghazni, 5 have reported this indicator ranging from 12 to 44 wheat Kg/ HH. In Paktia, from the 5 communities livestock product / HH, was ranging from the lowest 70 Kg of wheat/ HH to highest 279 Kg/ HH. In Logar only one community "Doshanbi" and in Wardak the community of "Deh Afghanan" has reported livestock product at the level of 107 and 279 Kg of wheat equivalent/ HH respectively. It is to be noted that the main livestock products included are milk, yogurt, ghee, quroot, meat, eggs, chicken, wool and skin. The conversion of these product to wheat equivalent are based the value of 1 kg of wheat = Rs. 11.

2.2.1.3 Area of Land under Agricultural Production

The detailed baseline data for this indicator at community level is calculated in table (3), annex (I). It is in the form of irrigated land per household under cash crops (*vegetables and fruits*) and under major crops (wheat, corn, barley and rice). From this detailed table, average Ha/ HH at provincial level are calculated in table (5) of the text as follows:

Table (5): Average Ha of irrigated land / HH at provincial level.*

Type of Crops	**Average Ha/ HH**			
	Ghazni	**Logar**	**Paktia**	**Wardak**
A – Cash crops:				
Vegetables:				
• Potatoes	0.13	0.01	0.06	0.03
• Onion	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.06
• Tomatoes	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05
Fruits:				
• Apple	0.07	0.01	0.10	0.33
• Plum	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
• Apricot	0.23	0.01	0.05	0.22
• Gripes	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.00
All cash crops	0.67	0.04	0.23	0.69
B – Major crops				
• Wheat	0.59	0.62	1.24	0.50
• Corn	0.04	0.14	0.22	0.00
• Barley	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
• Rice	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.05
All major crops	0.66	0.84	1.46	0.55
C – All crops	1.33	0.88	1.69	1.24

* The detailed required data for this indicator at community level is given in (table 3, annex I)

In table (5) a comparative view of irrigated land area per household by crops, indicates that the major crop wheat, has the highest planted ha. / HH in all of the four provinces. Following to wheat, fruits and vegetables are having relatively highly coverage only in Ghazni, Wardak and to some extent in Paktia. Land area/ HH in all crops are given in the last row of the table.

2.2.2 Intermediate Goal 2:

The statement of this goal is as follows:

By July 2, 2000, household income of 10,000 households in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni will have increased by 20%.

The indicators and the required data collected in baseline survey for this goal are as follows:

2.2.2.1 Proportion of land under cash crops
2.2.2.2 Income from the sale of crops
2.2.2.3 Income from the sale of livestock products
2.2.2.4 Income from non-farm businesses

2.2.2.1 Proportion of land under cash crops:

This indicator is calculated in table (6) of text. Here the total Ha. In 6 vegetable crops and 5 fruits are reported by all of the surveyed communities in each one of the SoLAR targeted provinces.

As the table illustrates, the highest proportion of land, 70% allocated in growing cash crop is reported in Wardak. This high proportion of land under cash crop is mainly due to the close location of Wardak to the largest urban marketing center of Kabul city. Following to this high proportion of land under cash crop in Wardak, Ghazni shows more than one third (36%) of their irrigated land allocated to cash crops, which is almost half of the cash crop land proportion in Wardak.

Looking to the % column of table 6, the lowest proportion, (2%) of irrigated land in cash crop are reported in the two SoLAR targeted communities of Logar province. Beside the highest comparative emphasis on major crops in Logar, irrigation water appears to be one of the limiting factor to this low proportion of "cash crop land area" in these communities.

2.2.2.2 Income from sale of "Cash crop": *This indicator is shown at the community and provincial levels in table (7) of the text. The measurement for this and all other income sources are given at wheat equivalent per households, per year in this table.

As illustrated in the table, incomes from "cash crops" are reported only in the two provinces of Ghazni and Wardak. As an average at provincial Level, the incomes are 585 and 507 kg of wheat equivalent / HH Respectively. At the community level, In Ghazni, the community of "Peeraka" has shown the highest income 1630 Kg / HH and Qala-e-Karim the lowest 150 Kg wheat equivalent / HH respectively. In Logar and Paktia the income from the sale of cash crop are not reported at all, though in cash crops, 2% and 13% of irrigated land are allocated in the related communities of the two provinces respectively (see table 6). The reason for not reporting of these cash crop incomes appear to be the production of cash crops at home consumption level at the two provinces.

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* For all sources of income, see table (7) of the text and the sources foot noted which has been used in preparing of this table .

Table (6): **Irrigated land in major crops, cash crops (vegetable & fruits), and forage crops in CARE focal communities of the SoLAR provinces**

Agricultural Products	Ghazni		Logar		Paktia		Wardak	
	Total Ha. reported by 8 surveyed communities	%	Total Ha. reported by 2 surveyed communities	%	Total Ha. reported by 5 surveyed communities	%	Total Ha. reported by 4 surveyed communities	%
I-Major crops								
Wheat	24.20	30.86	3.10	41.22	22.15	58.86	4.36	20.23
Corn	0.57	0.73	0.70	9.31	2.70	7.18	0.00	0
Barly	1.63	2.08	2.70	35.9	0.00	0	0.00	0
Rice	0.20	0.26	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total	**26.60**	**33.92**	**6.50**	**86.44**	**67.02**	**66.04**	**4.36**	**20.23**
II-Cash crops								
A- Vegetables:								
Onion	1.04	1.33	0.01	0.13	0.30	0.8	0.33	1.53
Potatoe	5.51	7.03	0.04	0.53	1.10	2.92	3.60	16.71
Tomatoe	0.00	0	0.02	0.27	0.11	0.29	0.01	0.05
Turnip	0.10	0.13	0.00	0	0.10	0.27	0.00	0
Carrot	0.10	0.13	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Ridish	0.60	0.77	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total	**7.35**	**9.37**	**0.07**	**0.93**	**1.61**	**4.28**	**3.94**	**18.28**
B - Fruits:								
Apple	3.27	4.17	0.04	0.53	1.97	5.24	4.34	20.14
Apricot	5.18	6.61	0.04	0.53	1.01	2.68	2.90	13.46
Grapes	3.40	4.34	0.00	0	0.40	1.06	0.00	0
Plum	8.39	10.7	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Almond	0.35	0.45	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total	**20.59**	**26.26**	**0.08**	**1.06**	**3.38**	**8.98**	**7.24**	**33.6**
Total cash crops	**27.94**	**35.63**	**0.15**	**1.99**	**4.99**	**13.26**	**11.18**	**70.16**
III-Forage crops:								
Alfalfa	10.35	13.2	0.20	2.66	5.10	13.55	1.02	4.73
Clover	2.54	3.24	0.60	7.98	1.08	2.87	1.05	4.87
Shakhal	3.63	4.63	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total	**16.52**	**21.07**	**0.80**	10.64	**6.18**	**16.42**	**2.07**	**9.60**
Total for all crops	**78.41**	**100**	**7.52**	**100**	**37.63**	**100**	**21.55**	**100**

2.2.2.3 Income from sale of Livestock and Livestock Production:

In table 7, of the text, income of the households from "livestock" and "livestock products" are reported in five surveyed communities of Ghazni, and in few communities of other three surveyed provinces. In general the sale of "small livestock" is relatively providing more income than the sale of "livestock product", in almost all of the surveyed communities. This difference appears to be due to more "home consumption" of livestock product by the households in the form of food materials.

2.2.2.4 Income of the households from Non farm Business: This indicator is reflecting the non-farm business and employment status of the households at community and provincial level of the SoLAR targeted areas. The required data collected as a baseline for this aspect of households livelihood security is given in table (4) Annex I and table 7 of the text. The indicator for the employment status and income from the employment sources are given in this table as follows:

(1) Non farm employment at the community and provincial level.
(2) Paid employment at the household level
(3) Income from non-farm employment at the household level given in a standard wheat equivalent unit, (Kg wheat / HH / year).

Non farm employment No. 3 above are divided into two types

(a) Paid non farm employment
(b) self non farm employment

Both types are based on a broad scope of local activities and skills:

- Carpentry
- Black smithy
- Masonry
- Tailoring
- Carpet weaving
- Government jobs
- NGOs activities
- Shop keeping
- Etc.

Table (4) Annex (I), illustrate that paid employment is only reported in 7 communities of Ghazni and 3 communities of Wardak. The total numbers of people employed in this type of employment in these two provinces are reported 52 and 141 persons respectively.

Self-employment has some how a broader base in Ghazni, 78 persons in all of the 8 surveyed communities. In Paktia and Wardak it is limited to 29 and 47 persons at each provincial level respectively.

Paid employment at the level of (average number / household) is reported in very limited scale in 6 communities of Ghazni, 2 communities of Wardak and Paktia respectively and in one community of Logar.

The income/ HH from "non farm activities" in "kg wheat equivalent", is given in the right side column of the employment & income table. (Table 4, annex I).[*]

The sources of non-farm income in Ghazni and Wardak communities relates to both paid and self employment, while in Paktia it is related only to self employment.[†]

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[*] **Contradiction of reporting by sources of information:**

The data for non farm income and employment at the household level is reported by Household head (individual men interviews) while the employment at community level is reported by community men group interviews. In table 4, annex (I) these dual sources doesn't confirm each other in some of the surveyed communities.

In the communities of "Qala-e-Gharib" and "Qala-e-Nazar" in Ghazni province income from "non farm employment" is reported by "individual men" at the level of zero, (or not reported), while paid and self employment levels which are basically reported by "men group interview" are in considerable scale. The same situation is reflected in the communities of "Karim Dad" of Wardak and "Zawoo" of Paktia.

Table (7): Income per household per year in kg wheat equivalent & the sources of income

S/No.	Province	District	Community	From cash crops	From major crops	From sale of small livestock	From livestock products	From non-farm activities	Total Income/ HH
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khil	605	653	451		970	**2679**
2			Bakhtyar	418	0	607	0	466	**1491**
3			Peeraka	1630	608	0	12	13	**2263**
4			Qala-e-Gharib	505	964	0		0	**1469**
5			Qala-e-karim	150	0	175	544	849	**1718**
6			Qala-e-mula	395	0	420	271	280	**1366**
7			Qala-e-Nazar	617	872	322	12	0	**1823**
8			Sayedan	357	0	0	87	1960	**2404**
Average				**585**	**387**	**247**	**116**	**567**	**1902**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	0	0	0	0	0	0
10			Doshanbi	0	0	0	107	623	730
Average				**0**	**0**	**0**	**54**	**312**	**365**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	0	467	0	70	213	750
12			Sepahi khil	0	0	0	0	685	685
13			Shekhan chakan	0	0	0	279	1230	1509
14			Zawoo	0	0	0	0	0	0
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	0	0	390	0	1436	1826
Average				**0**	**93.4**	**78**	**70**	**713**	**954**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	476	0	0	0	1400	1876
17			Deh afghanan	990	0	466	23	653	2132
18			Ghunda khil	521	0	0	0	1050	1571
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	40	0	0	0	0	40
Average				**507**	**0**	**117**	**6**	**776**	**1405**
Average all provinces				**353**	**188**	**149**	**74**	**623**	**1386**

Information sources:

Baseline main tables (annex I)
Income major crpps (Table 3)
Income cash crops (Table 3)
Income livestock (Table 2)
Income non-farm (Table 4)

* - Price of wheat (Rs. 10/kg)

2.2.3 Intermediate Goal 3:

The statement of this goal is as follows:

***By July 2005, 20% of destroyed houses in project villages in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni are Rebuilt or Repaired*.**

The required indicators and baseline data for this intermediate goal is shown in table (5), annex (I) and figure (3 and 4) as follows:

2.2.3.1 The Number of Houses Rebuilt: For this indicator the newly built houses during the last 2 years in the SoLAR targeted communities are reported as follows:

- 32 houses in 6 communities of Ghazni
- 203 houses in 2 communities of Logar
- 11 houses in 3 communities of Paktia
- 476 houses in 4 communities of Wardak

2.2.3.2 The Number Houses Repaired: Here the repaired houses during the last two years are reported as follows:

- 26 houses in 4 communities of Ghazni
- 390 houses in 2 communities of Logar
- 165 houses in 5 communities of Paktia
- 638 houses in 4 communities of Wardak

In addition to the required data for the two indicators (houses built & houses repaired), the data for the presently destroyed houses and presently habitable houses are also collected and displayed in table (5), annex (I) and figure (4). The figures are displayed in this table is showing that the presently destroyed houses are:

- 144, 800, 1859, 391 respectively in Ghazni, Logar, Paktia and Wardak provinces.

CHAPTER 1–INTRODUCTION

1.1 An Overview on CARE Rural programs in Afghanistan

CARE International historical strategy of assistance in Afghanistan has been broadly a building up process over a continuum of relief, rehabilitation and development efforts highly focused on the rural sector of Afghan communities. Through the process of this gradual building up, CARE International in Afghanistan has implemented programs mainly focussed to the needs of livelihood of Returnee households that were forced to migrate out of the country by Russian occupation and the internal power struggle wars in Afghanistan. Also to the needs of those who are internally displaced due these disturbances.

At the initial phase, the CARE "*Afghan Village Assistance*" program (AVA), mainly based on food assistance for rural rehabilitation works was the focal program. Considering the central strategies of this phase, it was mainly a relief and rehabilitation process through which food for work and rehabilitation works in rural areas were the core activities.

Through this program, refugees were encouraged to return back to their villages and to initiate the process of rehabilitation of their farms and other rural productive activities.

Following to CARE (AVA) program, food security program was considered to be strengthen from within the villages. This renewal of strategy was for the main purpose of attracting refugee back to their villages. Within this phase the previous (AVA), was adjusted in to a new community focused program called "*Security of Food for Afghan Refugees*", (SOFAR).
This phase was within the spectrum of rural rehabilitation process basically linked to the rural development initial stage.
After SOFAR, CARE International mission in Afghanistan became inclined to a broader spectrum of villager livelihood security as a main goal.

Within the frame of this phase the process of attracting the Afghan refugees and displaced population back to their villages was mainly linked to the needs of "*household livelihood security*". Here the refugees and IDPs were targeted to become assured to return back to their villages for restarting their production, income generation, housing rehabilitation and enhancing the development process through action based integration of socio-economic activities. This program according to it's final goal was the *"Security of livelihood for Afghan refugees"* SoLAR. It is still ongoing and is covering a

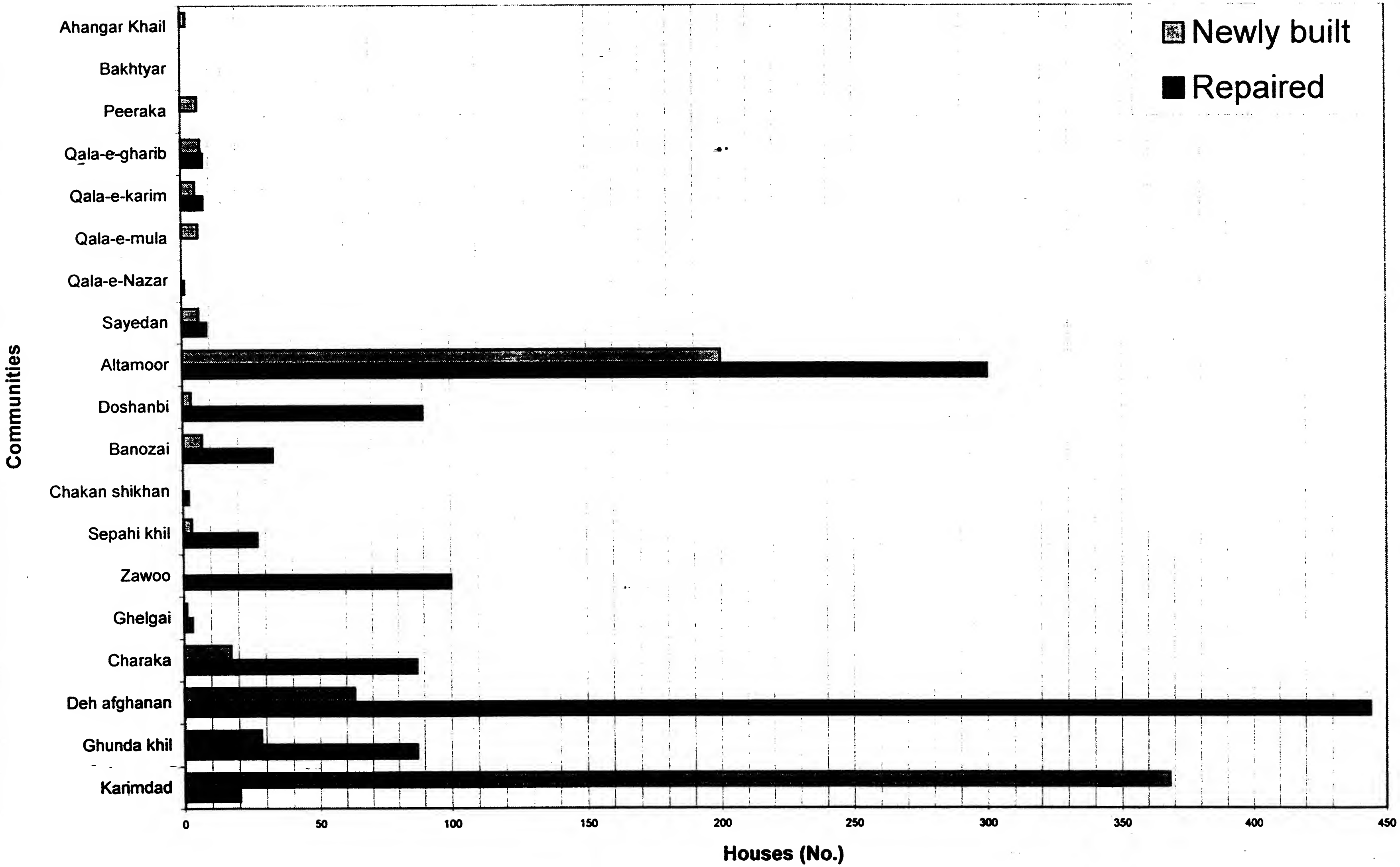

Figure (3): Newly Built and Repaired houses during the last 2 years. ***(Table 5, annex I)***

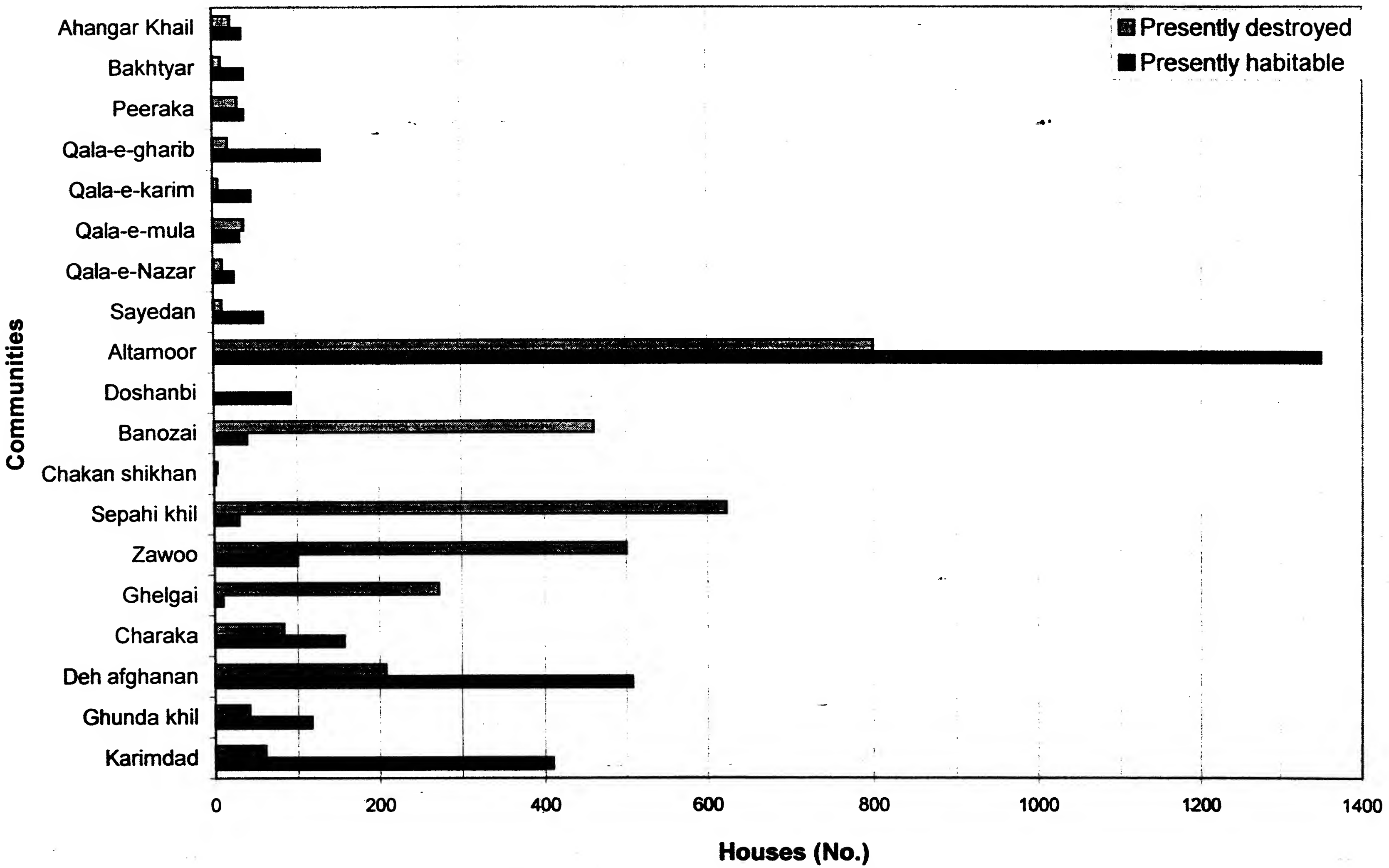

Figure (4): Presently Destroyed and presently Habitable houses. ***(Table 5, annex I)***

2.2.4 Intermediate Goal 4:

The statement of this goal is as follows:

By July 2000 the incidence of diarrhea in 2000 household in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni will have declined by 50 %.

The indicators and the required baseline data for this intermediate goal is shown in table 6, annex (I).

2.2.4.1 Number of People Falling Sick with Diarrhea during the Last Summer

As illustrated in table 6, annex (I), averages No. of adults per household falling sick with diarrhea was reported:

- (0.7) persons in 7 communities of Ghazni
- (1.7) persons in 2 communities of Logar
- (0.6) persons in 5 communities of Paktia
- (1.0) person in 4 communities of Wardak

Average No. of children per household falling sick was reported:

- (1.8) persons in 8 communities of Ghazni
- (1.3) persons in one community of Logar
- (1.0) person in 5 communities of Paktia
- (0.9) persons in 4 communities of Wardak

2.2.4.2 Incidences of Diarrhea per household During the Last Summer:

Incidences of adults (average number of time / household adult fall sick) are shown in table (6), annex (I):

- (0.5) times in 7 communities of Ghazni
- (2.2) times in 2 communities of Logar
- (0.5) times in 5 communities of Paktia
- (no reporting) in 4 communities of Wardak

Incidences in children (average number of time / household children fall sick):

- (1.4) times in 7 communities of Ghazni
- (1.0) times in 2 communities of Logar
- (0.9) times in 5 communities of Paktia
- (1.9) times in 3 communities of Wardak

2.3 BASELINE DATA FOR SoLAR OUTPUT GOALS:

Project inputs through various projects activities such as, repairing, construction, maintaining, providing saving, facilitating, training & etc, are transformed into outcomes in the form of project outputs. Outputs are always the supporting base for project effects and impacts. This transformation is based on the assumption that all of the related factors linked to the production process (physical environmental, soci-economic.... etc) are in normal status.
In M&E plan, there are 9 output goals planne*d for SoLAR. The indicators and the required data collected through baseline survey for these goals are presented as follows:

2.3.1 Water Availability (output goal 1)

The statement of this output goal:
By July 2000, water available for the irrigation of 8000 hectares of land is increased by 50%.

There are three main indicators for this output goal:

2.3.1.1 Area of land irrigated
2.3.1.2 Land under fruit trees
2.3.1.3 volume of water in channels

2.3.1.1 Area of land irrigated: Table (7a), annex (I) and figure (5) shows the required data related to land water sufficiency status.

- In 8 communities of Ghazni, no irrigated agricultural land area was reported with sufficient water *, totally in the 8 communities, 673 ha of land was reported with insufficient water *, 2583 ha was reported with no water
- In 2 communities of Logar, totally 236 ha of irrigated agricultural land was reported with sufficient water, 994 ha with insufficient and 2000 ha with no irrigated water.
- In 5 communities of Paktia 87 ha was with sufficient water, 732 ha with insufficient water and 448 ha with no irrigation water.
- In the 4 communities of Wardak, only 1 community "Deh Afghanan" reported 250 ha of irrigated land with sufficient water, all of the 4 communities reported 1121 ha with insufficient water and 400 ha with no irrigation water at all.

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* Agricultural land with sufficient water implies that the optimum frequency of irrigating can be available to the typical crops grown in the communities.
Agricultural land with insufficient water means that for the typical crops the frequency of irrigating is bellow the crop water requirements.

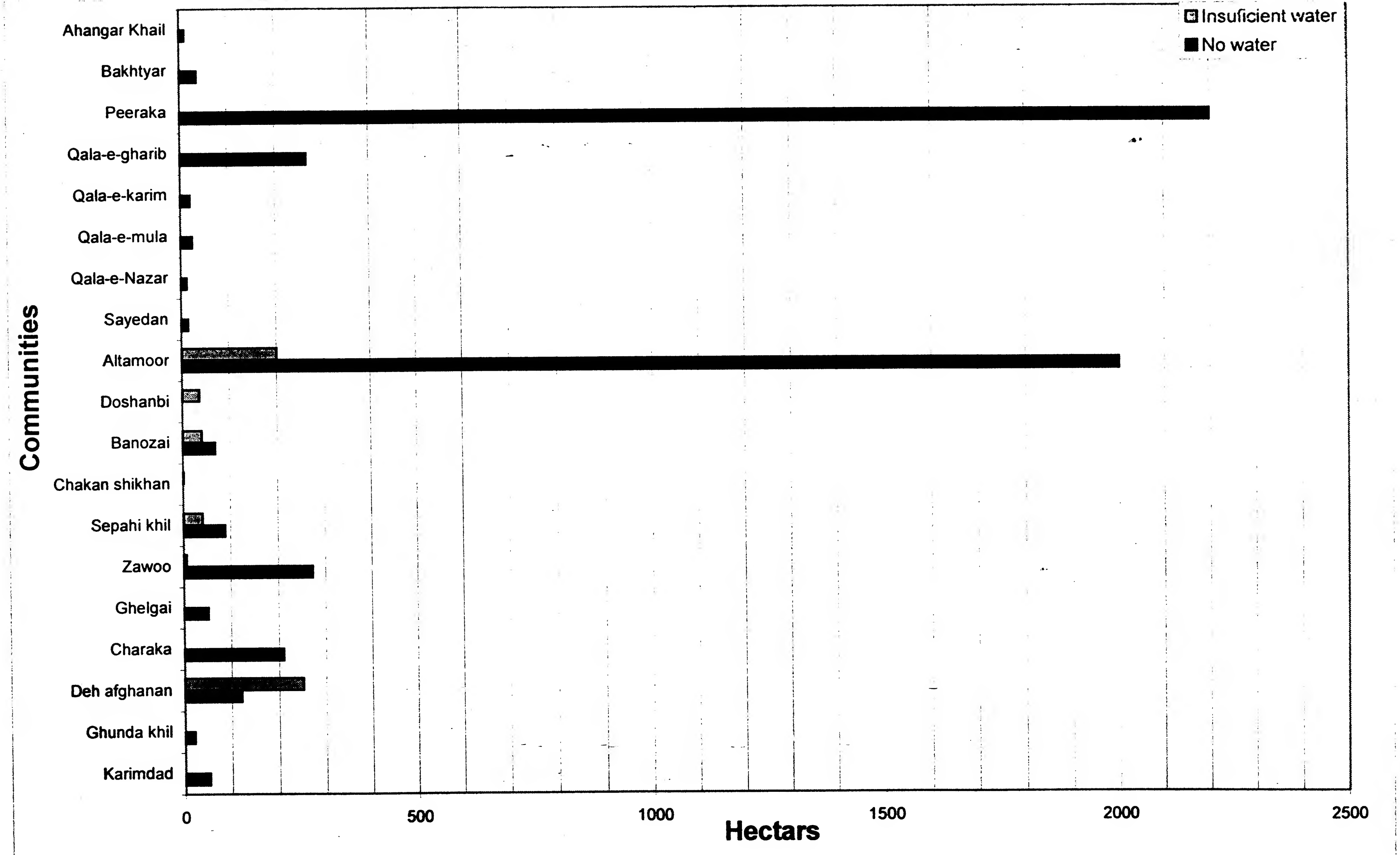

Figure (5): Hectars of Agricultural land with insuficient & no water.

(Table 7a, annex I)

2.3.1.2 Land under fruit trees: Table (7a), annex (I) shows the required data related to land under fruit trees as follows:

- In Ghazni, 4 communities reported a total of 35 hectors of land under fruit trees with sufficient water, 3 communities reported 29 ha under fruit trees with insufficient water.
- In Logar from the 2 communities, 1 community reported 6 ha of land under fruit trees with insufficient water and 1 community showed only 0.2 ha with sufficient water.
- In Paktia, in 2 communities, a total of 2.3 hectors of land under fruit trees was with sufficient water, in 4 communities 3.5 ha of land under fruit trees was reported with insufficient water.
- In the 4 communities of Wardak, only 1 community (Deh Afghanan) reported 40 ha of land under fruit trees with sufficient water. In all of the 4 surveyed communities 301.4 ha of orchard land was shown with insufficient water.

2.3.1.3 Volume of Water in Channels: Table (7b), annex (1) shows the required data related to the volume of water in the irrigation channels. Here the baseline survey has focused on the loss of irrigation water from the source to the field along the locally dug water transference channels/ streams. This loss, because of seepage and evaporation is due to poor structures (soil lining) of the local water transference systems (networks). The loss measured by engineer member of the SoLAR survey group appears to be in considerably high proportion in the surveyed area in some communities it is reported at extreme level of 100% (see table 7b, annex (I), for details.

The required data for this indicator is related to the channels of three main irrigation sources:

(1): Canals (River), (2): Karez, (3): spring. Measurement of water (liter/ secant) is taken at the outlet point from the source and at the inlet point to the field and the % loss is given for each community.

For each province, this output indicator is briefed as follows:

- For Ghazni: The main sources of irrigation water are karez and spring. The % loss of volume of irrigation water within the surveyed communities were ranging from 13% - 100% [‡] from spring and 21% - 100% from karez.
- For Logar: The main sources for irrigation are karez and springs in the community of "Altamoor" where the water loss was ranging from 38% up to 8% respectively. In "Doshanbi" the main source of irrigation water is river where the water loss was reported 38%.

[‡] The 100% loss of water from the source to the first inlet mostly implies that the transference channels are cut by flood ways or passing through sandy grounds with high seepage rate of water.

- For Paktia: The main sources of irrigation water are river, karez and springs. For river sources the water loss was from 28% - 50%, for karez, it is from 12% up to 100% and for springs from 18% up to 100%.
- For Wardak: Only river is reported as the main sources of irrigation water. Water loss through the canals was from 7% - 100%.

2.3.2 Land Lost Due To Flood Erosion (output goal 2):

The statement of this output goal:

By July, 2000, 1000 hectors of land will be protected from flood erosion.

The indicators for this output goal is basically agricultural land area lost due to flood erosion, flood control system and flood destruction in SoLAR targeted communities. Data collected in the baseline survey mainly deals with the following aspects of land-flood situation.

2.32.1 Land erosion status
2.3.2.2 Flood control system needed
2.3.2.3 Flood destruction

Table (8), annex (I) provides the data collected on these aspects of "land-flood" situations.

2.3.2.1 Land Erosion Status: The main aspect is briefed as follows:

- In 7 communities of Ghazni 40 ha of agricultural land are eroded and 39 ha are prone to erosion.
- In "Doshanbi" of Logar 30 ha is reported eroded, while in " Altamoor" and "Doshanbi" 6 ha are prone to erosion.
- In Paktia, only in the community of "Banozai" 20 ha of land is reported eroded, while in the three communities, including Banozai, 180 ha are reported prone to erosion.
- In the province of Wardak, the 4 surveyed communities have reported 17.3 ha of eroded and 154.2 ha of land prone to erosion.
- Totally in all of the 4 provinces, the surveyed communities have shown 107.4 * ha of eroded and 379 * ha of land prone to erosion.

The erosion status (eroded and prone to erosion) of land area on community bases are illustrated graphically in figure (6).

In addition to the status of land lost or prone to be lost due to flood, table (8) annex (I), has also provided data on, flood control structures needed, land terracing needed, irrigation system destroyed and houses damaged in some of the surveyed communities.

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* It is to be mentioned that at Aug. 1998 severe flooding happened in Logar and Maidan. Based on that high erosion status has been reported and in some occasion people have typical to give an impression of bad flooding situation to the surveyors or eroded non agricultural land may have been reported as agricultural land.

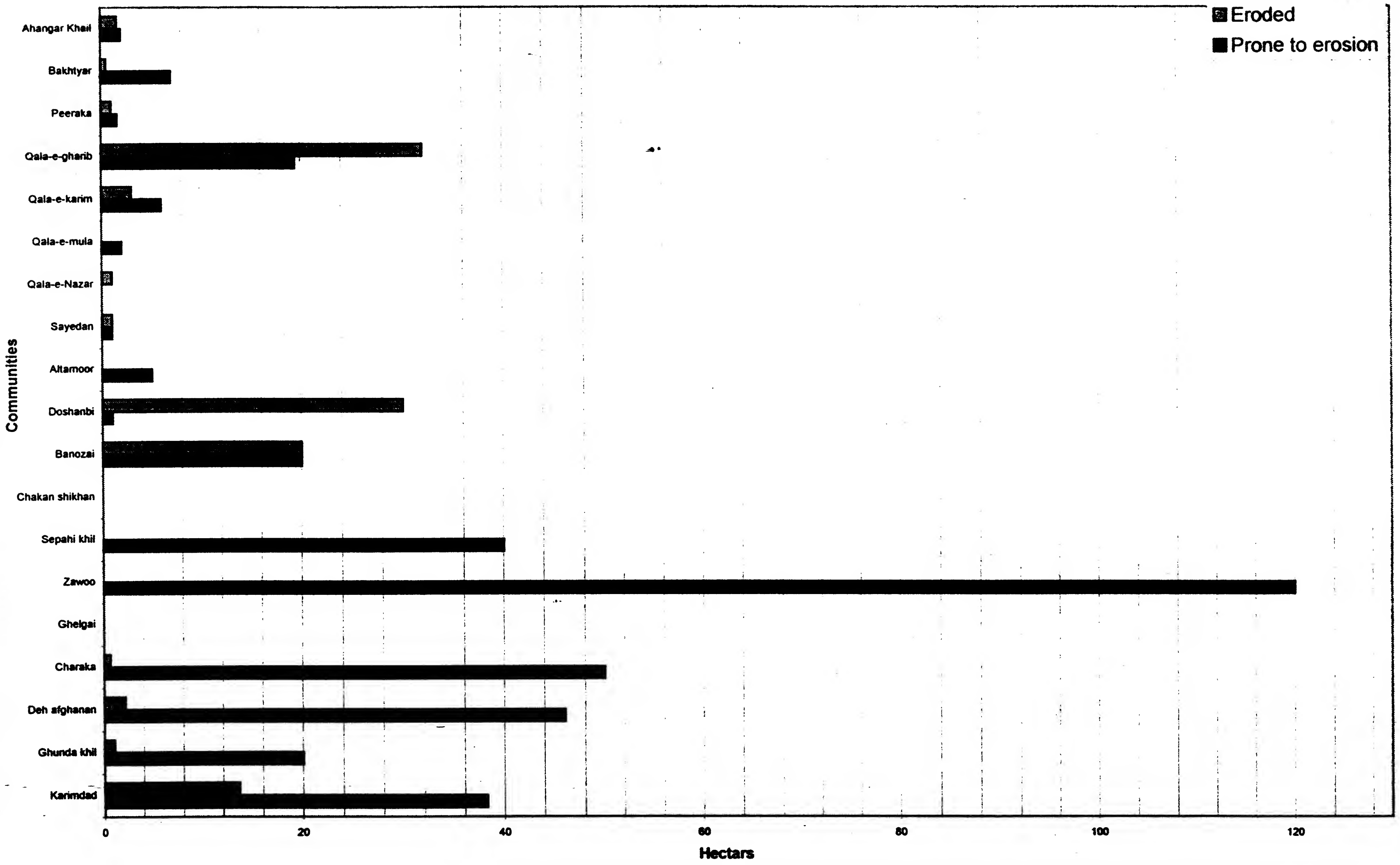

Figure (6) : Hectars of Land Eroded & Pron to Erosion. *(Table 8, annex I)*

2.3.3 Small livestock owned by Women (output goal 3):

The statement of this output goal:

By July 2000, average number of small livestock owned by 50 vulnerable women will have increased by 20%.

Three main indicators are focussed upon this goal in the baseline survey.

2.3.3.1 Number of small livestock (chicken, sheep, goat) own by women in SoLAR areas.
2.3.3.2 Condition of small livestock.
2.3.3.3 Number of trained livestock specialist.

The statuses of information on these indicators are presented in table (9), annex (I).

As this table illustrates, from all of the 19 surveyed communities no responses were collected on women livestock ownership. However, data has been collected at the "*household levels ownership*" of livestock for the communities of Ghazni, Logar and Wardak. In Paktia, there were no women surveyors and no information collected at all.

On household owned small livestock, few households in 4 communities of Ghazni and 2 communities of Logar have reported normal and good conditions of small livestock. In Wardak, 11 households have reported household owned livestock in bad condition. Livestock "trained specialist" is reported "non existing" in all of the surveyed communities.

2.3.4 Women Savings from Investment on Livestock (output goal 4):

The statement of this output goal: ***By July 2000, 50 women will be saving regularly and investing money on small livestock raising activities.***

Four main indicators were focussed upon this goal in the baseline survey:

1) Number of women saving groups established in the communities
2) Number of women saving regularly
3) Average amount of saving per women
4) Number of women having used savings to invest on productive small livestock raising activities.

The status of information of all of these indicators are reported "Zero" in table (10) annex (I).

2.3.5 Farm to Market Linkages (output goal 5):

The statement of this output goal: ***By July 2000, farm to market linkages for 3000 households are improved by repairing 30 Km of roads.***

Three main indicators were focussed upon this goal in the baseline survey.

1) Travel time by vehicles from village to the nearest market
2) Road length requiring to be resurfaced (Km)
3) Road structures needed.

The status of information/ (required data), on all of these indicators are presented in table (11) annex (I).

Travel time by vehicle to the nearest market is reported for all of the 19 surveyed communities.

In Ghazni it ranges between 15 minutes up to one hour and 45 minutes. In the two communities of Logar (Doshanbi and Altamoor) it is 30 minutes and one hour respectively. In 5 communities of Paktia, it ranges between 10 minutes and one hour. In Wardak, travel time to the nearest market was ranging from 5 minutes up to 20 minutes in 4 communities of that province.

Figure (7), illustrates travel times to the nearest market graphically for all of the 19 communities.

As a process of communities "need assessment", information on road "resurfacing needs" and "road structures" required are collected at community level in the baseline survey. In Ghazni, 5 communities have reported 64 Km of "road resurfacing" required and 7 communities have reported 71 "road structures" needed.

In the two communities of Logar, "road resurfacing" needs are 19 Km and "road structures" required are 34.

In the 3 surveyed communities of Paktia, 22 Km "road resurfacing" and 32 "road structures" needs are reported.

The 4 surveyed communities in Wardak have shown the needs for 18 Km of "road resurfacing" and 68 "road structures".

broader base of interventions within a framework of core sectors and a pilot sector. The pilot sector is based on a semi experimental/ research agenda of activities.

1.2 Integrating Baseline Surveys in CARE Afghanistan Rural Assistance Program

Baseline surveys have always provided information for the process of monitoring and evaluation of CARE rural rehabilitation and development programs. These surveys have been mainly focussed to provide a bench-marks and basic measurement grounds for the changes in the targeted goals of the CARE project /programs.
The current report is reflecting the results of a baseline survey highly focused to the core and some pilot sectors of CARE Afghanistan SoLAR_EU program.

1.2.1 SoLAR Baseline Coverage

The output of the survey which is processed and presented in this report, is covering 92 villages in 19 communities of 6 district in 4 provinces of south central and south east of Afghanistan.

Table (1) is illustrating the SoLAR_EU provincial locations and the related community and village coverage in each one of the provinces.

Table (1): The SoLAR Baseline survey coverage in four provinces of Afghanistan.

Province Name	District No.	Community No.	Villages No.	Survey date
Ghazni	1	8	24	Feb – Aug 1999
Logar	1	2	8	Aug 1999
Paktia	2	5	16	Aug 1999
Wardak	2	4	44	Aug 1999
Total	**6**	**19**	**92**	

1.2.2 Survey Methodology

1.2.2.1 The Survey Units and The Tools Implemented: The scope of this baseline survey was highly focused to the CARE SoLAR_EU program, with the high emphases on the requirement of logical framework and M&E plan of the program. The SoLAR program goals were mainly the focal points targeted in this baseline survey.

Based upon the diversity of needs for information and enhancing female role in diagnosis of baseline situation, the survey is focused to the following four "social units" within the SoLAR targeted communities:

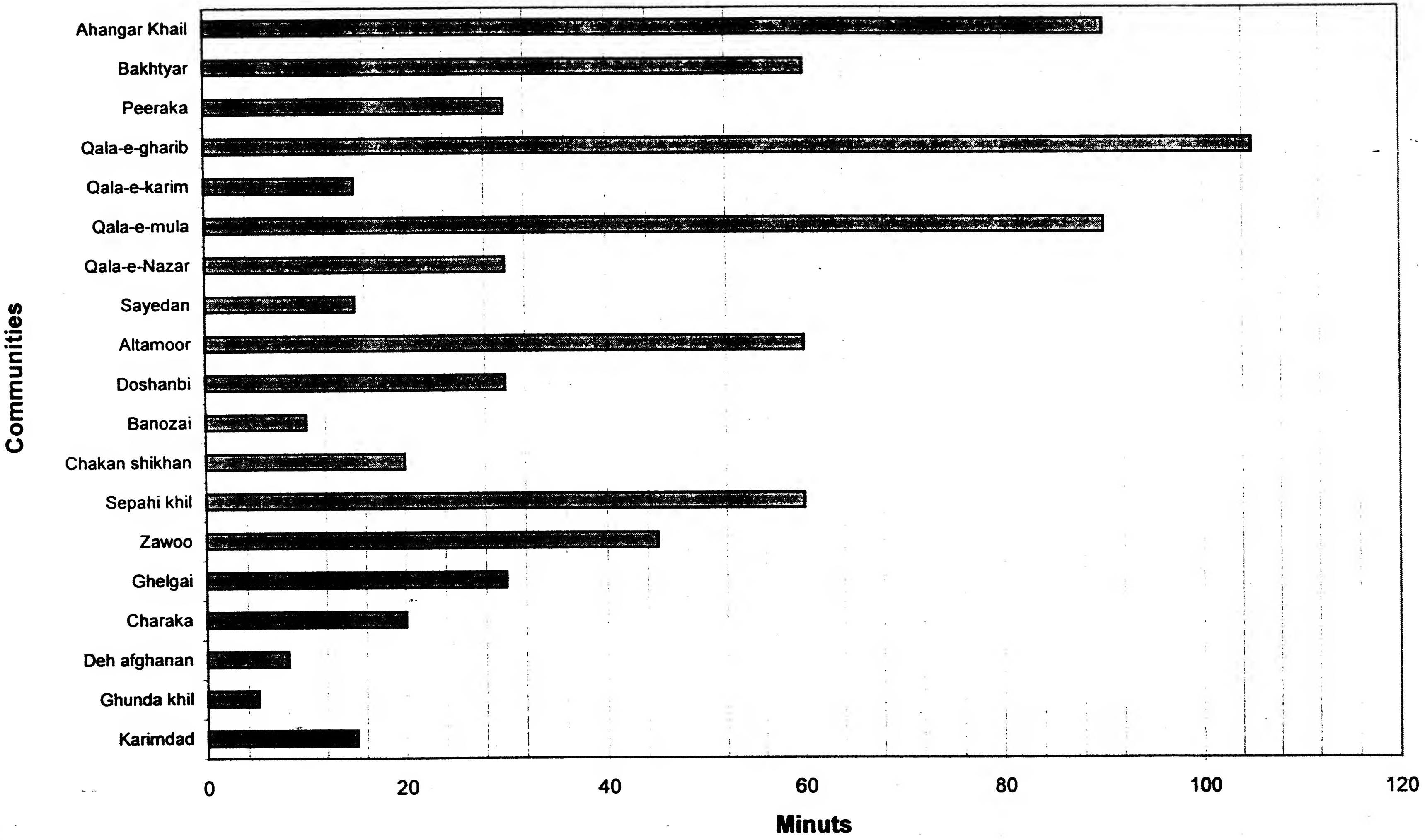

Figure (7): Travel time from the surveyed communities to the nearest market.

(Table, annex I)

2.3.6 Farmers Growing Cash Crops (output goal 6):

The statement of this output goal:

By July 2000, 20% of farming households in villages where SoLAR is active, grow wider range of cash crops:

The indicators for this output goal focussed upon during the SoLAR baseline survey are as follows:

1) % of farmers growing cash crops
2) Number of cash crop varieties growing by farmers
3) Number of cash crop varieties available in the market

Referring to table (12), annex (I) from the total number of farmer reported in each province.

- 56% were growing cash crops in the 8 communities of Ghazni
- 8% were growing cash crops in 2 communities of Logar
- 48% were growing cash crops in 5 communities of Paktia
- 77% were growing cash crops in 4 communities of Wardak.
- 43% of all farmers surveyed in the 4 SoLAR targeted provinces (19 communities) are growing cash crops.

The proportion or (%) of farmers growing cash crops are illustrated in figure (8) graphically.

On cash crop varieties (kinds) grown and available in the market, table (12), annex (I) and figure (9) is showing the baseline reporting for all of the SoLAR targeted 19 communities.

- In Ghazni 8 surveyed communities from 4 – 8 cash crop varieties (kinds) are grown and from 2 – 7 were reported available in the market. It appears that Ghazni is an exporter of cash crop to other places or some of the cash crop may not be offered to the market.
- In Logar 2 surveyed communities from 1 – 2 varieties are grown and 4 varieties are available in the market. More varieties available in the market appear to be due to importing of cash products from out side.
- In Paktia, 3 – 4 varieties are grown in the 4 surveyed communities and 3 – 5 are available in the market. Importing of cash crop from out side was reflected in the market.
- In Wardak, 2 – 4 varieties were reported grown while up to 5 varieties were available in the market. Though, in terms of volume of cash crop production (proportion of land under cash crops), Wardak is an exporter of cash crop to out side provinces (particularly Kabul). However in terms of varieties available in the market, it is showing importing of some of the cash crops from the out side.

For community level illustration of cash crop varieties grown and availability in the market figure (9) provides a graphically illustration for all of the 19 surveyed communities.

Related to land tenure status of farmers, (table 12, annex I), the SoLAR baseline survey reflects that in all of the surveyed communities, a large proportion (%) of farmers are "owner cultivators".
The proportions of these tenure types are:

(69) % In Ghazni
(99) % In Logar
(78)% In Paktia
(65) % In Wardak

"Share croppers" and "land less farmers" are respectively:

(12) % And (19) % in Ghazni
(0.12) % And (0.79) % in Logar
(26) % And (10) % in Paktia
(12) % And (8) % in Wardak

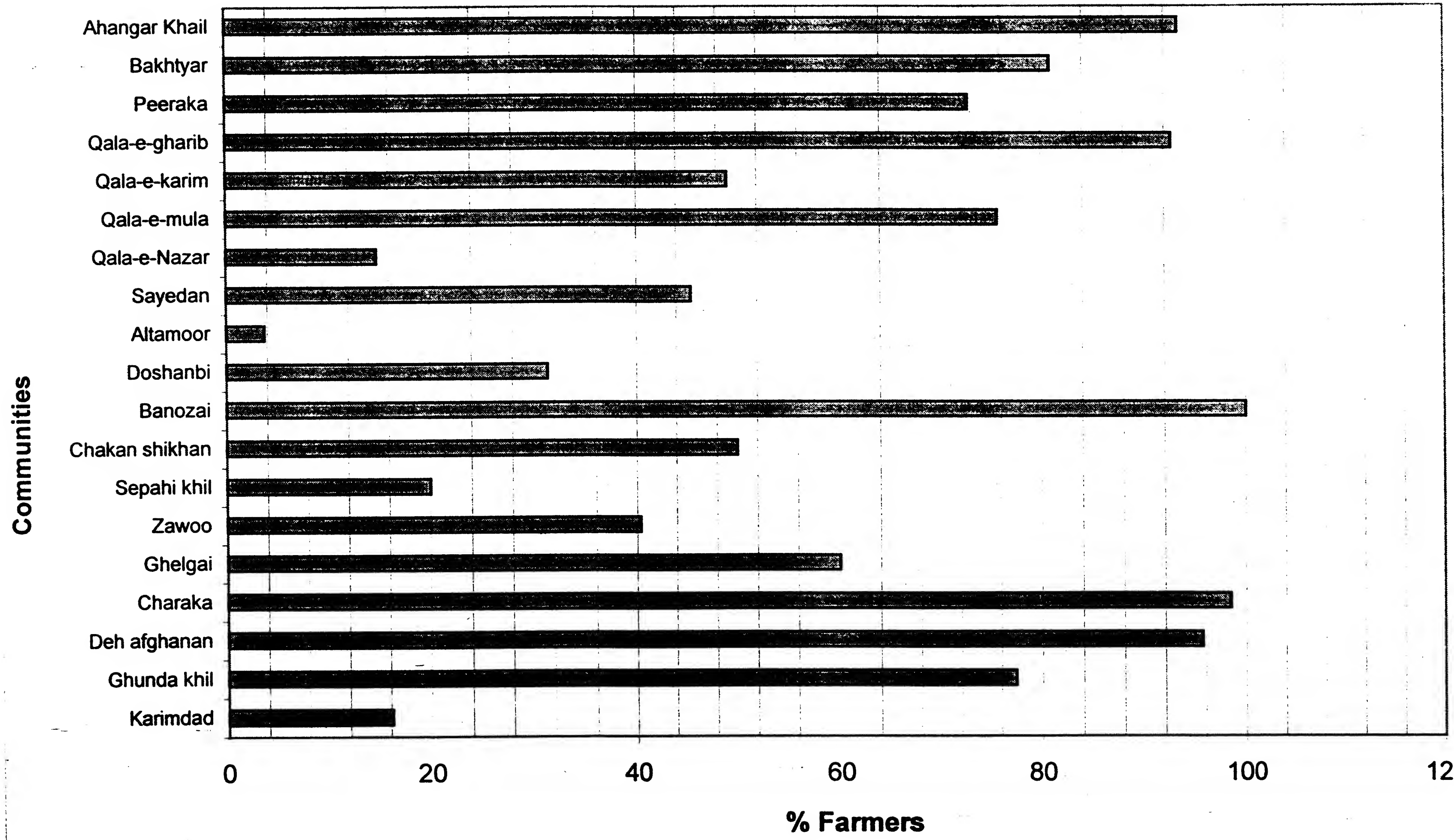

Figure (8): % of farmer growing cash crops. *(Table 12, annex I)*

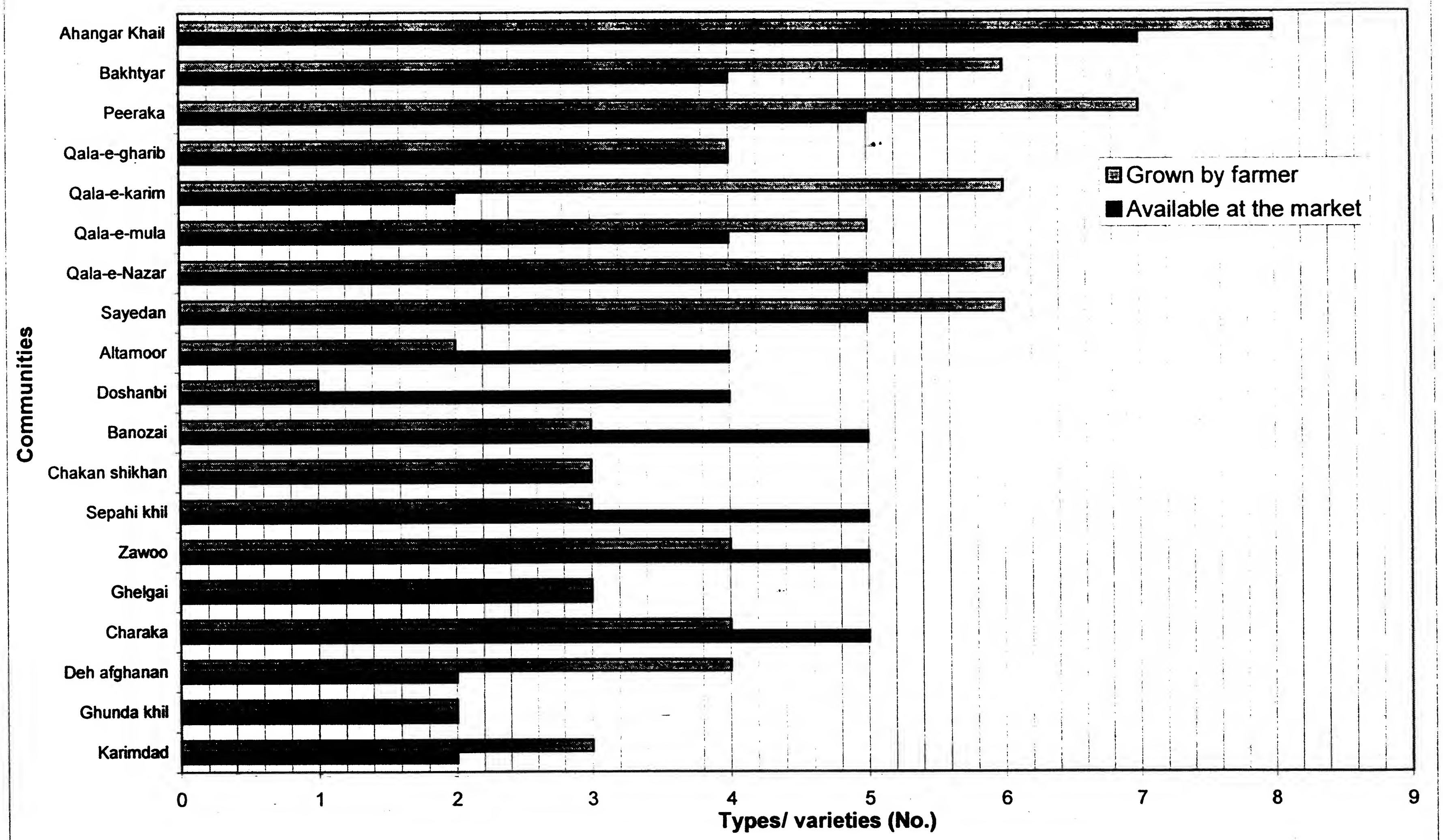

Figure (9): Cash crops types (varieties) grown by farmers & available in the market.

(Table 12, annex I)

2.3.7 Self Employment based on Skill Training & Financial Support from Zakat For Investment (output goal 7):

The statement of this output goal:

By July 2000, 50 persons, particularly the most vulnerable have better opportunities for self-employment as a result of receiving skill training & financial support from zakat for investment.

The indicators specified for this output goal in the SoLAR M&E plan are as follows:

1) Number of vulnerable persons trained
2) Number of vulnerable persons received funds from zakat.
3) Number of vulnerable persons invested funds received from zakat and income generating activities.
4) Number of trainees earning Income six months after starting income generating activities.

Referring to table (13) annex (I), it appears that a very limited scope of required data was collected in baseline survey on these indicators.

- On skill training received, 69 women and 4 men were reported only in 5 communities of Ghazni.
- Related to the way of distribution of saddaqa/ zakat, 7 responses were given in 7 communities of Ghazni on individuals being the distribution channels of zakat and saddaqa and only one response, on committee existence for this purpose.

In Logar, Paktia and Wardak the responses on individuals being the channel were 2, 5, and 4 respectively.

- 12 vulnerable persons from Sayedan of Ghazni, 12 from Zawoo of Paktia and 30 from Charaka of Wardak reported receiving saddaqa / zakat from zakat committee.

There was no reporting on income generation activities from received saddaqa and zakat funds and on running of any income generation business successfully just six months after starting.

2.3.8 Trees Planted And Sapling Alive 12 months After Planting in The Project Areas (output goal 8):

The statement of this out put goal:

By July 2006, 2,000,000 trees will be available to provide timber for construction.

The indicator basically required for this output goal, was the "number of sapling alive 12 months after planting". Looking at table (14) annex (I), through villagers men group interviews the possible information collected at the community level are as follows:

1) Number of poplar trees planted in 1998
2) Number of poplar trees planted in 1999
3) Total poplar trees planted in 1998 and 1999
4) Total saplings alive at the survey time (Aug. 1999)

Here for the baseline purpose the last item (sapling alive at the survey time), is reported. This reporting is including the alive trees from what ever was planted in 1998 (one and half year ago) and in 1999 which was planted just about 6 months before the survey. (See the 4th column of table 14, annex I).
In figure (10), the number of trees planted at 1998 and 1999 and the total standing alive at the survey time (Aug. 1999) is presented graphically

From table (14) annex (I) and figure (10), it appears that no tree plantings are reported in Peeraka of Ghazni and in Banozai of Paktia provinces. Also, it should be noted that all sapling losses are reported in Ahangar Khil, Bakhtyar and Qala-e-Nazar of Ghazni, Altamoor and Doshanbi of Logar, Ghelgai of Paktia and Charaka of Wardak provinces. In these areas water for irrigation is highly insufficient (see figure 5, page 21).

Referring to the last column of table (14) it is shows that the (%) of survival of poplar trees on provincial base are as follows:

1) In Ghazni trees survived during 1998 and 1999 up to survey time (Aug. 1999) was 36%
2) In Logar this survival rate was (0%) during the same period
3) In Paktia the % of survival poplar trees was 8 at the survey time
4) In Wardak 14% of trees survived from 1998 & 1999 up to survey time

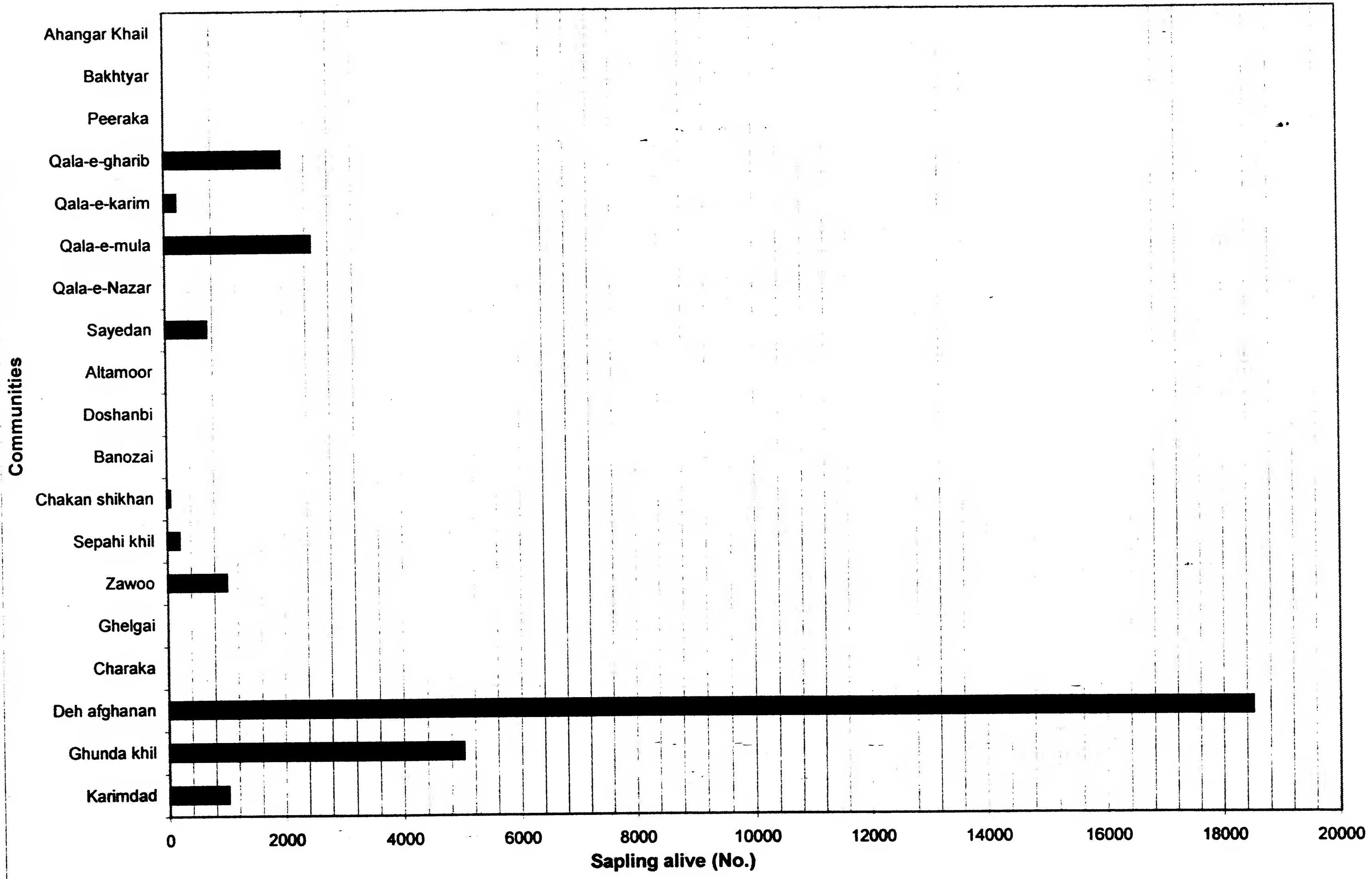

Figure (10): Sapling alive from the 1998 planted trees in survey time (Aug. 1999). *(Table 14, annex I)*

2.3.9 Volume and Quality of Drinking Water & Households using Drinking Water Supply Systems (output goal 9):

The statement of this output goal:
By July 2000, potable drinking water comply to WHO quality standards is accessible for 5000 households.
The required indicators for this output goal, specified in SoLAR M&E plan and logical framework are as follows:

1) Volume of drinking water available from water supply systems
2) Quality of water available from drinking water supply system
3) Proportion of households using drinking water supply systems

Related to the first indicator, information is collected on drinking water used per household (liter/day) from the 8 communities of Ghazni, 2 communities of Logar and 4 communities of Wardak. See (table 16, annex I). Sense the data source for this indicator is women individual interviews through women surveyors, therefor in Paktia there was no women surveyors involved in data collection for water supply situation.
Figure (11), shows liter of potable water used per household, per day in the survey communities of Ghazni, Logar and Wardak.

On the second indicator (quality of water) table 15, annex (I), sense "E. coli count" is highly a technical knowledge on the quality (standard) of cleanliness of water, the respondents (Group men and Group women) have left the related question with no response. The surveyor could not test the water and could not provide answers related to the quality of potable water and this task has not been achieved during the baseline survey.

Related to the third indicators, "proportion" of households using local drinking water supply system. Table (16), annex (I) provides the average % of community households benefiting from 7 types of existing water supply system (including some "pip network".

- In 8 communities of Ghazni, as an overage 87% of the household are depending on local improved water supply system
- In 2 communities of Logar 3% depends on locally provided water supply system
- In 4 communities of Wardak an average of 14% of community household are using locally providing water supply system
- In Paktia, sense no female survey group became available, no reporting was provided on this indicator.

Note: For explanation of water supply system see footnote page 39.

2.4 Miscellaneous Information:

2.4.1 Household using different sources of drinking water and volume of water/ day:

Through the women group interviews the baseline survey has provided the following information on various aspects of drinking water supply system[§] in the SoLAR targeted communities. Table (15), annex (I) and figure (11), illustrate these aspects:

[§] *Drinking water supply system in rural communities.*

All local potable water supply sources from the standpoint of purpose have implications of water supply systems in rural communities. These sources related to rural water supply systems are falling in to the following separate categories:

I- Constructed/ dug water sources only for potable water:

1) *Covered wells (an improved local water source).*
2) *Uncovered wells (unimproved local source).*

II- Constructed/ dug sources for multipurpose uses:

1) *Karez used as potable water sources at the immediate flow outlet point (an improved local source)*
2) *Karez used as a potable water source at its lower level from the initial out flow point (an unimproved local potable water source).*

III- Natural under ground water out flow as a source for multipurpose uses:

1) *Spring used as a source of potable water at it's immediate out flow point (an improved source for local potable water).*
2) *Spring used as sources of potable water at the lower then immediate out flow point (an unimproved source of potable water).*

IV- Canals: Water diverted from river for multipurpose uses (this is mainly an unimproved potable water source).

V- Reservoir: water supply storage dug as a pit in the ground for collecting potable water. This is an unimproved water supply source, because the pit is filled in the occasion of watering (irrigating) the field from various water sources. It stays stagnated and unprotected up until the refilling time during the next irrigation of the fields.

VI- Pip water: An "improved protected" reservoir constructed when water is available from under ground sources (karez & spring) and from where it is distributed to the collection point within the community or in a specific water collection point in particular village. Only 25 households in one community of Wardak reported the using of this system.

Note: *Local water supply systems for which data is collect in the SoLAR baseline survey (table 15 annex I) are almost combinations of all local types where SoLAR has planned specific interventions for improvement.*

1. Household heads (men)
2. House wives (women)
3. Men informant groups of the communities
4. Women informant groups of the communities

For direct interviews, and collecting information from each categories of the survey units four separate baseline survey forms were prepared.

1. A survey form for individual men
2. A survey form for individual women
3. A survey form for community men group
4. A survey form for community women group.

For reviewing the content of the four survey forms, see annex (III).
With exception of Paktia province, where female surveyors couldn't participated, male and female survey groups trained by the CARE provincial offices carried out this baseline survey in all of the SoLAR focused communities. The number of the community groups and individual men and women surveyed are presented in (table 2 of the text page 5).

1.2.2.2 Sampling Frame And Sample Selection: In each one of the SoLAR 19 communities the "present households" have been used as a sampling frame for men and women individual interviews. Also the 19 communities from each one of which a group is interviewed, have been a frame for selecting groups, representing the knowledgeable and informants of the communities.

The individual (men, women) and the group interviews in each one of the communities are summarized in table (2). This table illustrates that totally 242 men, 309 women have participated in 19 and 16 group interviews respectively in the surveyed communities. In Paktia because of lack of female surveyors, female group and individual interviews could not be implement. 81 individual men (HH heads) interviews were conducted in the 19 targeted communities. 59 women (House wives) interviews were carried out in the targeted communities excluding those of Paktia.

It is to be noted that table (3), page (6) illustrate the proportionality of selected households as a sample in each community for individual interviews.
Here the community "presents households" were serving as a "*sampling frame*". In all of the 19 SoLAR surveyed communities, the (%) or proportion of the "*present households*" selected as a sample from all of the communities varies from (0.3%) in Altamoor of Logar to (57%) in Shikhan Chakan of Paktia province. This shows an inconsistency in sampling process of the surveyed households.
This sampling shortcoming (inconsistency) in proportionality of samples with the sampling frame is due to:

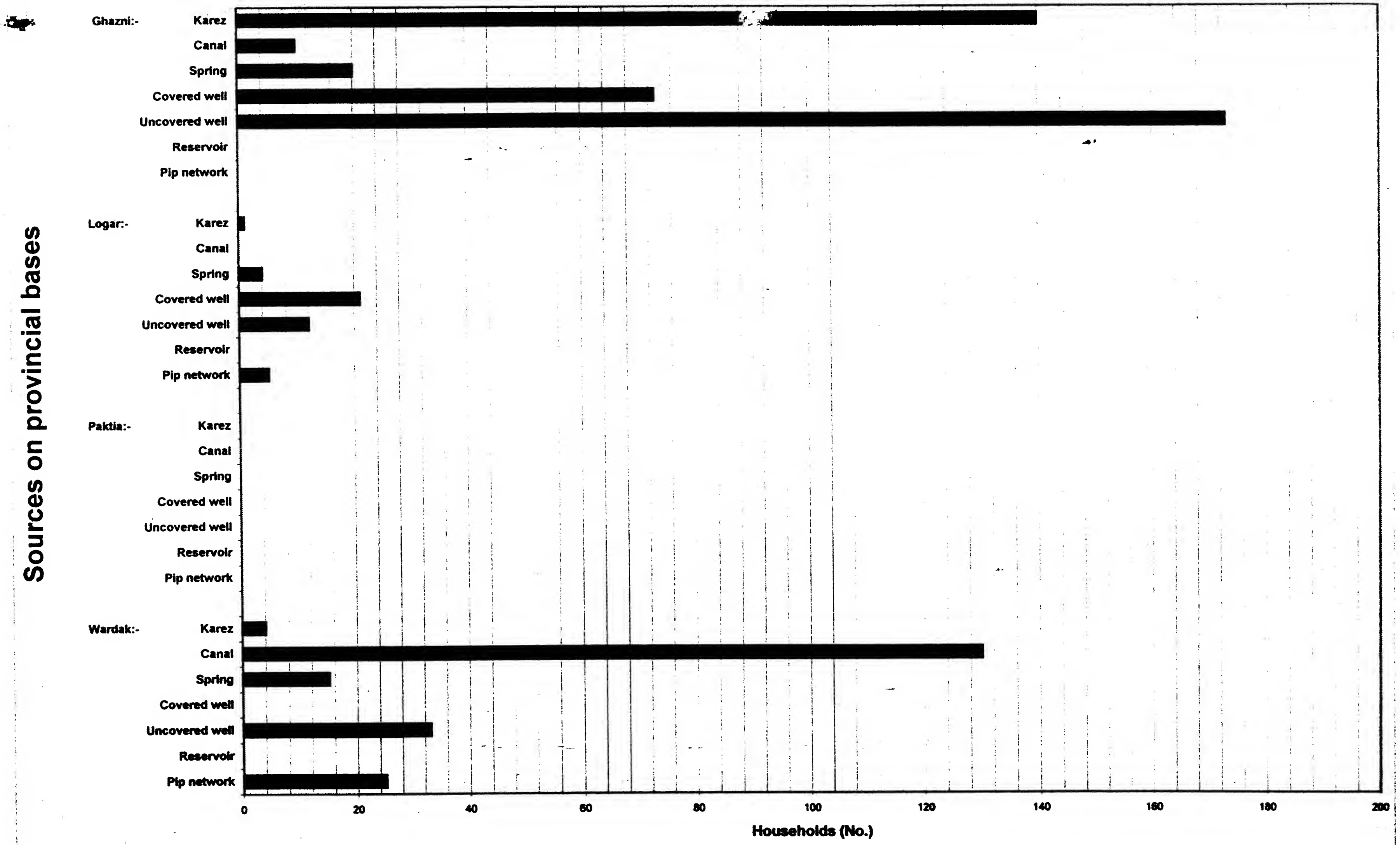

Figure (11): Households using various local potable drinking water supply systems *(see footnote page 39 & Table 15 annex 1)*

In table 15a annex I, households using drinking water sources are reported by women group interview of the household as follows:

Karez: Totally 145 households have been reported using karez as one of the sources in the 19 surveyed communities.
From these, 140 households are from 5 communities of Ghazni, 1 from one community of Logar and 4 from one community of Wardak provinces and due to no women surveyor available no reporting was given from Paktia province.

Canal: Totally 140 households are reported using canal as a source of drinking water in the surveyed communities.
From these households 10 are reported in one community of Ghazni, and no reporting given from Logar, also reporting from Paktia due to the reason of no women surveyors was unavailable. In Wardak 130 households in 2 communities were reporting this source.

Spring: Households using this source is reported in comparatively limited numbers of 39 in the three provinces.
From these 20 households are from 1 community of Ghazni, 4 in 1 community of Logar. 15 households reported of this source in Wardak. In Paktia no reporting of this source was provided.

Pipe Network: This source of potable water is reported only by 5 households in "Altamoor" of Logar and 25 households in "Karim Dad" of Wardak provinces.
On provincial Bases, the total beneficiaries from all of the potable water sources are illustrated in figure (11).

Covered Well: It is a drinking water source for 94 households in the three SoLAR targeted provinces.
In the 4 communities of Ghazni, 73 households were reported using covered wells.
21 household from two communities of Logar reported covered well. No reporting of using of this source was given from Paktia and Wardak provinces.

Uncovered Well: This has been reported as the most widely use source of drinking water in the surveyed communities. Totally in the 3 provinces 218 households has been reported using this source of drinking water. From these households, 173 are in 8 communities of Ghazni, 12 are in 2 communities of Logar, and 33 in 2 communities of Wardak and no reporting from Paktia, due to lack of women surveyors.

Reservoir: This is a locally built water storage pool within the villages from where the households carry their needed amount of potable water to their houses. According to men group interviews. The reporting on this source is as follows:

- In the 4 communities of Ghazni, 53 households are reported using this source.
- In 1 community of Logar 280 households are reported using this source.
- In 4 communities of Wardak, 385 households takes their potable water from this source.
- In the 5 communities of Paktia this potable water source is not reported at all.

Note: *Water supply sources and households using different water supply systems are reported by women group interviews (GW) in table (15a) and by men group interviews in (table 15b, annex I). For a comparative view, look all of the points presented in table (15a) parallel to table (15b), which follows the discussion of 15a.*

2.4.2 The Poverty Status in SoLAR targeted Communities: Poverty is a deep-rooted socio-economic problem in many of the households of SoLAR targeted communities during the baseline survey. Poor households were identified through community group interviews, and they were divided in to the following four categories.

1) Widows with children without a male supporting reliance.
2) Disable headed households, highly dependent on communities/ relatives giving.
3) Impoverished households highly relied upon charities & alms.
4) Land less households without a sustainable sources of income and highly dependent (bounded) on daily works within the communities.

Referring to table (16) annex (I). Through the baseline survey, totally 226 widow headed households were identified in the 19 SoLAR targeted communities. From these:

33 households were in the 8 communities of Ghazni
84 in two communities of Logar
5 in two communities of Paktia
104 in the 4 communities of Wardak

Disabled headed households were 150 in the four provinces. From these:
101, were belonging to the 4 communities of Wardak
13 to the 3 communities of Paktia
16 to 2 communities of Logar
20 to the 6 communities of Ghazni

The baseline survey identified 593 "impoverished households" in the SoLAR targeted communities. From these:
62 were belonging to Wardak
10 to Paktia
500[*] to Logar
21 to Ghazni
In all of the 4 provinces 128 household were shown as land less and without income:
78[*] of these households were reported in Wardak
30 in Paktia
19 in Ghazni
Only one in Doshanbi of Logar
In general, the sum of the households within all of the four types of poverty trapped households are shown in the right hand column of table (16) annex (I). For a comparative view of the community households overall poverty status, figure (12) presents this aspect graphically.

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[*] In Altamoor, this large indication of impoverishment is not realistic. It may indicate the impression given to the surveyors for focussing more to the expected contribution that may be provided to this SoLAR program. Or the interpretation of impoverished may not have been clear to the community group meeting.

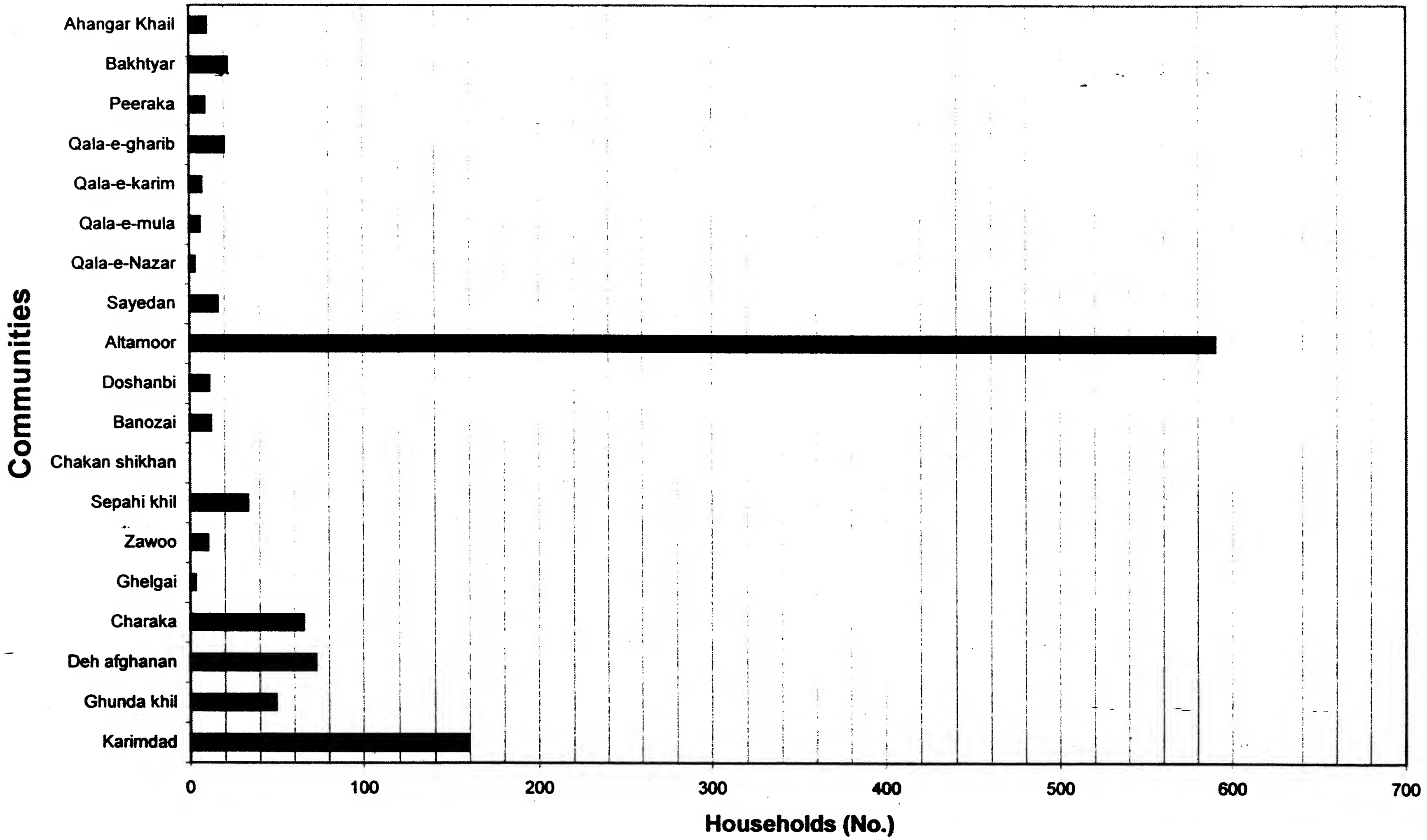

Figure (12): Total Househods in poverty status. *(Table 16)*

2.5 The Planned Activities for SoLAR

The SoLAR_EU "M&E Plan" and "logical framework" are arranged on a hierarchical line of sequences which are having supporting links to each other, (see annex II).
Starting from the top of the SoLAR project hierarchy, baseline data required are collected for all of the outcomes (impacts, effects and outputs), expected to be measured.

For achieving the expected levels of SoLAR outputs as a fundamental base for effects and impacts, a plan of activities are prepared as a components of M&E plan and logical framework. Table 8 of the text presents the list of these activities and their planned scope to be achieved during the SoLAR_EU projects/ program implementation.

(Table 8): Planned Activities for SoLAR_EU Project

Focusing Activities	Planned Scale of Activities
1) Repairing and improvement of irrigation systems	▪ 5000 m3 Stone and concrete masonry In the form of intakes, diversion dames, retaining walls, spillways, Aqueducts, siphons and super passages
2) Construction of erosion barriers	▪ 2000 m3 stone filled Gabion erosion barriers ▪ 5000 m3 of compacted soil erosion barriers
3) Village to Market Road Repair	▪ 30 km of road surface repair ▪ 750 m3 stone and concrete masonry structures in the form of bridges and culverts.
4) Water supply	▪ 4 gravity fed water supply systems to be constructed ▪ 5 springs will be protected ▪ 50 karez water drawing points will be protected ▪ 10 maintenance and operation courses will be given
5) Planting of 2 millions tree cuttings.	▪ 2,000,000 trees cuttings.
6) Training of young men from land less families in Construction skills.	▪ 50 young men will be trained from land less families.
7) Introduction and demonstration of new varieties of multipurpose trees .	▪ Appropriate varieties of trees will be selected. ▪ 2 demonstration plots will be established.
8) Establishing pilot women savings chimes	▪ Suitable interested women saving groups will be selected ▪ In 10 saving groups regular saving and management will be setup.
9) Development of Zakat system.	▪ Select suitable communities for establishing Zakat systems ▪ One Zakat committee well be established and supported
10) Provision of health education training to women.	▪ 2000 women will be provided health education training .

11) Skill training for income generation.	- 50 women will be provided skill training for income generation.
12) Small live-stock husbandry.	- 100 women will be provided training in animal husbandry.
13) Facilitation for service provision.	- Linkages will be provided for service facilitation between communities.

ANNEX I

SOLAR BASELINE DATA MAIN TABLES

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Table- (1) **: The communities Households absence status, present balance and individual refugee in other countries.** ***(Final Goa l 1)***

					GM I.B	GM XV.A	GM XV.A		GM XV.A	GM XV.A		GM XV.A	GM XV.A
						Absent Households (No)			**Households present balance in the community (No)**				
S. No	**Province**	**District**	**Community**	**Surveyed Dat(M Y)**	**Villages (No)**	**Refugees**	**Internally displaced**	**Total absent**	**Returned in last 2 years**	**IDP in the community**	**Present befor 2 year**	**Total present in the community**	**Individual refugee in other countries**
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	Feb-99	4	37	63	100	0	1	44	45	16
2			Bakhtyar	Aug-99	2	22	85	107	11	7	29	47	5
3			Peeraka	Feb-99	2	163	64	227	0	6	38	44	33
4			Qala-e-gharib	Mar-99	6	10	14	24	4	3	230	237	161
5			Qala-e-karim	Aug-99	3	0	0	0	0	1	79	80	14
6			Qala-e-mula	Aug-99	2	85	61	146	1	11	25	37	7
7			Qala-e-Nazar	Feb-99	4	65	19	84	1	0	41	42	2
8			Sayedan	Aug-99	1	11	0	11	1	6	76	83	35
Total					**24**	**393**	**306**	**699**	**18**	**35**	**562**	**615**	**273**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	Aug-99	7	1128	0	1128	748	0	607	1355	268
10			Doshanbi	Aug-99	4	32	0	32	0	4	283	287	123
Total					**11**	**1160**	**0**	**1160**	**748**	**4**	**890**	**1642**	**391**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	Aug-99	2	500	0	500	20	0	20	40	22
12			Chakan shikhan	Aug-99	1	93	10	103	5	0	2	7	13
13			Sepahi khil	Aug-99	3	762	9	771	22	1	8	31	0
14			Zawoo	Aug-99	7	784	1	785	54	0	8	62	0
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	Aug-99	3	272	1	273	9	0	1	10	58
Total					**16**	**2411**	**21**	**2432**	**110**	**1**	**39**	**150**	**93**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	Aug-99	9	74	98	172	13	13	259	285	49
17			Deh afghanan	Aug-99	3	79	67	146	6	15	481	502	40
18			Ghunda khil	Aug-99	13	36	33	69	3	6	105	114	56
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	Aug-99	19	119	67	186	22	20	560	602	60
Total					**44**	**308**	**265**	**573**	**44**	**54**	**1405**	**1503**	**205**
Grand Total					**95**	**4272**	**592**	**4864**	**920**	**94**	**2896**	**3910**	**962**

Abbreviations : **GM = Group level Men, GW = Group level Women**
HM = Household level Men, HW = Household level Women

a) Considering the whole population of Altamoor as a sampling frame, instead of the very few small focussed communities where CARE was planing to carry out intervention.

Other specific points related to the design and conduct of the survey and related to the initial processing of data are also noted as follows:

a- Coverage of a more wider scope / aspects of the households livelihood of the targeted communities, in the four survey forms (annex III). This scope of actual collected information was more than the needs of the SoLAR_EU project proposal.

b- Lack of caution in differentiating between the responses related to "zero values" with those of no answers (no responses) during the interview process.

c- Ignoring the impact of improper round off of figures during the data entry, which required some reprocessing in the stage of final tabulation and analysis.

Table-(2): **Food production status of the Households. Arable major crops, livestock & livesock products produced . (*Intermediate Goals 1.1, 1.2*)**

				HM VII.	HM VII.	HM VII.	HM VII.	HM VIII-A	HM VII-B
S/No	**Province**	**District**	**Community**	**Household major crop and livestock average production per household**					
				Crop production Kg/HH				**Livestock production (in wheat equivalent of Kg/HH)**	
				Wheat	**Corn**	**Barley**	**Rice**	**Livestock**	**Livestock products**
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	419	0	70	18	451	0
2			Bakhtyar	220	7	50	0	607	0
3			Peeraka	350	14	43	0	0	12
4			Qala-e-gharib	420	0	0	0	0	0
5			Qala-e-karim	122	0	0	0	175	544
6			Qala-e-mula	532	0	24	0	420	271
7			Qala-e-Nazar	712	0	88	0	322	12
8			Sayedan	532	56	0	0	0	87
Average				**419**	**9**	**39**	**3**	**263**	**106**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	481	0	0	0	0	0
10			Doshanbi	1365	0	0	0	0	107
Average				**834**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	1947	40	0	0	0	70
12			Sepahi khil	906	224	0	0	0	0
13			Shekhan chakan	1225	0	0	0	2798	279
14			Zawoo	595	175	0	0	0	0
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	873	268	0	0	390	0
Average				**1034**	**1760**	**0**	**0**	**798**	**84**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	777	0	0	233	826	0
17			Deh afghanan	2147	0	0	0	3793	23
18			Ghunda khil	236	0	0	0	0	0
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	128	0	0	0	0	0
Average				**777**	**0**	**0**	**54**	**1066**	**5**
Average				**817**	**36**	**21**	**10**	**501**	**81**

Goal : Food production is to be increased by 30 %.

Table- (3) : **Hectare of irrigated land under Major crops and Cash crops (** ***Intermediate Goals 2.1, 1.3*** **),** ***(for more information on intermadiate goals 2.1, 2.2, .23, 2.4 & 2.5 see table 5, 6 & 7 of the text & table 4 annex I)***

					HM	HM	HM				HM	HM	HM	HM	HM
S. No.	Province	District	Surveyed communities		Area of irrigated land (Average Ha/HH)										
					Cash crops							Major crops			
					Vegetable			Fruits							
			Name	No.	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Apple	Plum	Apricot	Grape	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Rice
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	8	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.04	0.03
2			Bakhtyar	5	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.28	0.05	0.07	0.00
3			Peeraka	6	0.27	0.04	0.00	0.13	0.29	0.99	0.02	0.33	0.04	0.08	0.00
4			Qala-e-gharib	4	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.28	0.63	0.03	0.39	0.03	0.00	0.00
5			Qala-e-karim	5	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.30	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
6			Qala-e-mula	5	0.25	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.00	1.74	0.00	0.07	0.00
7			Qala-e-Nazar	6	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.04	0.00
8			Sayedan	5	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.24	0.04	0.34	0.41	0.20	0.00	0.00
Average					**0.13**	**0.03**	**0.0**	**0.07**	**0.13**	**0.23**	**0.08**	**0.59**	**0.04**	**0.03**	**0.00**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
10			Doshanbi	2	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.35	0.00	0.20
Average					**0.01**	**0.0**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.62**	**0.14**	**0.00**	**0.08**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	3	0.20	0.25	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00	2.20	0.25	0.00	0.00
12			Sepahi khil	4	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.08	1.12	0.25	0.00	0.00
13			Shekhan chaka	5	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14			Zawoo	4	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.03	1.47	0.27	0.00	0.00
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	3	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.52	0.45	0.00	0.00
Average					**0.06**	**0.04**	**0.00**	**0.10**	**0.00**	**0.05**	**0.02**	**1.24**	**0.22**	**0.00**	**0.00**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	3	0.14	0.02	0.20	0.42	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.20
17			Deh afghanan	3	0.53	0.13	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
18			Ghunda khil	4	0.41	0.08	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	3	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average					**0.30**	**0.06**	**0.05**	**0.33**	**0.00**	**0.22**	**0.00**	**0.50**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.05**
Grand Total															
Average all provinces					**0.09**	**0.04**	**0.01**	**0.12**	**0.07**	**0.17**	**0.05**	**0.73**	**0.08**	**0.02**	**0.01**

Cash crops: Are mainly grown for sale purposes, such as root and tuber crops (carrot, turnips, and potatoes), fruits, vegetables and etc.....

Major crops : Are the agricultural products grown for subsistence / consumption purposes, such as cereal crops (wheat, corn, barley and rice).

Forge crops : It is assumed that forge crops are mainly fed to the livestock which are reflected in the income from livestock section.

Tabel (4): People in paid & self-non farm employment & the household incom from non farm employment. (Intermediate goals 2.4, 2.5)

				HM IX	GM IX	GM IX	HM IX
S. No.	Province	District	Community	People in household in paid employment (Avrg. No.)	Total employment in the community		Income from non-farm activities/HH (in wheat equivalent of KG)
					In paid employment (No)	In self employment (No)	
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	0.50	3	3	970
2			Bakhtyar	0.20	5	29	466
3			Peeraka	1.00	0	1	13
4			Qala-e-gharib	1.00	28	20	0
5			Qala-e-karim	0.60	8	7	849
6			Qala-e-mula	0.00	2	4	280
7			Qala-e-Nazar	0.00	1	4	0
8			Sayedan	0.60	5	10	1960
Total					**52**	**78**	
Average				**0.48**			**582**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	0.00	0	0	0
10			Doshanbi	1.00	0	0	623
Total					**0**	**0**	
Average				**0.40**			**249**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	0.00	0	1	213
12			Chakan shikhan	0.00	0	9	1230
13			Sepahi khil	0.40	0	17	685
14			Zawoo	1.25	0	1	0
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	0.00	0	1	1436
Total					**0**	**29**	
Average				**0.37**			**700**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	0.33	0	0	1400
17			Deh afghanan	0.50	40	0	653
18			Ghunda khil	0.00	79	4	1050
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	0.00	22	43	0
Total					**141**	**47**	
Average				**0.19**			**797**
Grand Total					**193**	**154**	
Average all provinces				**0.40**			**624**

Goal : Household income in the project area is increased by 20 %.

Table- (5) : Community housing status. (*Intermediate Goals 3.1, 3.2*)

				GM XV.C	GM XV.C	GM XV.C		GM XV.C
S. No.	**Province**	**District**	**Community**	**Community Housing status**				
				Presently destroyed (No)	**Newly built during last two years (No)**	**Repaired during last two years (No)**	**Remained undestroyed**	**Presently habitable (No)**
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	22	2	0	33	35
2			Bakhtyar	10	0	0	38	38
3			Peeraka	30	6	0	32	38
4			Qala-e-gharib	18	7	8	115	130
5			Qala-e-karim	6	5	8	33	46
6			Qala-e-mula	37	6	0	26	32
7			Qala-e-Nazar	11	0	1	24	25
8			Sayedan	10	6	9	45	60
Total				**144**	**32**	**26**	**346**	**404**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	800	200	300	850	1350
10			Doshanbi	0	3	90	0	93
Total				**800**	**203**	**390**	**850**	**1443**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	460	7	33	0	40
12			Chakan shikhan	4	0	2	0	2
13			Sepahi khil	623	3	27	0	30
14			Zawoo	500	0	100	0	100
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	272	1	3	6	10
Total				**1859**	**11**	**165**	**6**	**182**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	83	17	87	52	156
17			Deh afghanan	207	63	444	0	507
18			Ghunda khil	41	28	87	1	116
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	60	368	20	21	409
Total				**391**	**476**	**638**	**74**	**1188**
Grand Total				**3194**	**722**	**1219**	**1276**	**3217**

Goal : 20 % of destroyed houses in the project area are expected to be rebuilt.

Table- (6a) : **The status of people in the household falling sick with diarrhea and the number of incidences of this sickness in adults and children in the household *reported by men*. *(Intermediate Goa l 4)***

				HM XII.B..			
S.No.	**Province**	**District**	**Community**	**Average number of people in a household falling sick with diarrhea and the number of incidences of diarrhea in children and adults (Av. No. / HH)**			
				Adults (No)	**Children (No)**	**incidents in adults**	**incidents in children**
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	0.9	3.0	0.6	3.1
2			Bakhtyar	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0
3			Peeraka	2.0	2.2	0.3	0.2
4			Qala-e-gharib	0.5	3.8	0.5	2.0
5			Qala-e-karim	0.6	2.2	0.8	3.4
6			Qala-e-mula	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
7			Qala-e-Nazar	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0
8			Sayedan	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4
Average				**0.8**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**1.5**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.0
10			Doshanbi	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0
Average				**1.6**	**1.0**	**2.2**	**0.8**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
12			Sepahi khil	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
13			Shekhan chakan	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
14			Zawoo	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	1.0	2.3	0.3	1.7
Average				**0.5**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.8**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
17			Deh afghanan	0.3	2.0	0.0	2.0
18			Ghunda khil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Average				**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.8**
Average all provinces				**0.7**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**1.2**

Goal : Incidences of diarreaha in the project areas are expected to decrease 30% in 1,000 households after the project.

Table- (6b) : **The status of people in the household falling sick with diarrhea and the number of incidences of this sickness in adults and children in the household *reported by women* . (*ntermediate Goa l 4*)**

HW
XII.B

S.No.	Province	District	Community	Average number of people in a household falling sick with diarrhea and the number of incidences of diarrhea in children and adults (Av. No. / HH)			
				Adults (No)	Children (No)	incidents in adults	incidents in children
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	0.40	1.40	0.40	1.20
2			Bakhtyar	0.60	1.00	0.20	0.60
3			Peeraka	2.40	0.80	0.00	1.20
4			Qala-e-gharib	0.30	1.70	0.30	2.00
5			Qala-e-karim	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
6			Qala-e-mula	0.20	0.60	0.00	0.20
7			Qala-e-Nazar	0.50	1.30	0.50	1.80
8			Sayedan	0.50	1.25	0.50	1.25
Average				**0.8**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**1.2**
9	Logar	Pul-e-alam	Altamoor	1.00	2.00	2.00	7.00
11			Doshanbi	0.80	1.20	1.40	3.00
Average				**0.9**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**0.0**
12	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	Baseline Survey hasn't been performed.			
13			Chakan shikhan				
14			Sepahi khil				
15			Zawoo				
16		Wozai	Ghelgai				
17	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00
18			Deh afghanan	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00
19			Ghunda khil	2.33	2.00	0.00	0.00
20		Nerkh	Karim dad	0.33	1.00	0.00	0.00
Average				**0.8**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Average				**0.8**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**1.3**

Goal : Incidences of diarreaha in the project areas are expected to decrease 30% in 1000 households after the project.

Table-(7a) : Water availability, land use in fruits and non-fruits (agro-forestry) and land abandoneness. *(Output goal 1.1)*

				GM IV.A.1	GM IV.A.2	GM IV.A.6	GM IV.A.3	GM IV.A.4	GM IV.A.5	GM IV.A.7
S.No.	Province	District	Community	Water availability status for agricultural land			Land under fruits and agro-forestry			abandoned (Ha)
				with sufficient water (Ha)	with insufficient water (Ha)	with no water (Ha)	under fruit trees With sufficient water (Ha)	under fruit trees With insufficient water (Ha)	under non-fruit trees (Ha)	
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	0.0	68.4	10.8	0.8	-	0.4	0.0
2			Bakhtyar	0.0	37.6	36.0	0.0	5.8	4.0	0.0
3			Peeraka	0.0	300.0	2200.0	6.0	-	0.0	2.0
4			Qala-e-gharib	0.0	170.0	266.0	18.6	-	1.0	204.0
5			Qala-e-karim	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	2.0	400.0
6			Qala-e-mula	0.0	6.1	24.2	0.0	3.6	5.0	0.0
7			Qala-e-Nazar	0.0	10.6	12.0	0.0	-	0.0	4.0
8			Sayedan	0.0	20.0	14.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total				**0.0**	**672.7**	**2583.0**	**35.4**	**29.4**	**12.4**	**610.0**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	200.0	994.0	2000.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
10			Doshanbi	35.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.0
Total				**235.8**	**994.0**	**2000.0**	**0.2**	**6.0**	**4.0**	**0.0**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	40.0	166.0	68.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	162.0
12		Gardez	Chakan shikhan	1.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	30.0
13		Gardez	Sepahi khil	40.0	108.0	87.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	17.0
14		Gardez	Zawoo	6.0	418.0	272.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	100.0
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	0.0	27.2	50.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	30.0
Total				**87.0**	**732.2**	**477.5**	**2.3**	**3.5**	**3.7**	**339.0**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	0.0	229.0	209.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
17	Wardak	Maidan	Deh afghanan	250.0	460.0	120.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	1000.0
18	Wardak	Maidan	Ghunda khil	0.0	224.0	20.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
19	Wardak	Nerkh	Karimdad	0.0	208.0	51.0	0.0	210.0	1.7	52.0
Total				**250.0**	**1121.0**	**400.0**	**40.0**	**301.4**	**1.7**	**1052.0**
Grand Total				**572.8**	**3519.9**	**5460.5**	**77.9**	**340.3**	**21.8**	**2001.0**

Goal : It is expected that for 2000 Hectare of land water available is increased by 50%.

Table- (7b) : The status of volume of water in irrigation channels. *(Output goal1.2)*

S.No.	Province	District	Community	Volume of water (liter/second)								
				At the beginning of Canals (River)	At the first inlet to agland	% Loss	At the beginning of Karezes	At the first inlet to agland	% Loss	At the beginning of Springs	At the first inlet to agland	% Loss
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	30.0	0.0	100 %	-	-	-	44.0	0.0	100 %
2			Bakhtyar	-	-	-	9.5	4.9	48 %	5.7	3.1	46 %
3			Peeraka	-	-	-	23.0	0.0	100 %	-	-	-
4			Qala-e-gharib	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	26.0	13 %
5			Qala-e-karim	-	-	-	35.0	27.5	21 %	22.5	17.3	23 %
6			Qala-e-mula	-	-	-	13.5	7.5	44 %	7.5	3.0	60 %
7			Qala-e-Nazar	-	-	-	21.0	0.0	100 %	10.0	0.0	100 %
8			Sayedan	-	-	-	7.0	5.5	21 %	10.0	7.7	23 %
Average				**30.0**	**0.0**	**100 %**	**18.2**	**7.6**	**58 %**	**18.5**	**8.2**	**56 %**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	-	-	-	170.0	105.0	38 %	300.0	275.0	8 %
10			Doshanbi	8.0	5.0	38 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average				**4.0**	**2.5**	**38 %**	**85.0**	**52.5**	**38 %**	**300.0**	**275.0**	**8 %**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	20.0	13.0	35 %	10.0	10.0	0 %	-	-	-
12			Chakan shikhan	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	3.5	36 %
13			Sepahi khil	20.0	10.0	50 %	34.4	12.8	63 %	1.2	0.8	33 %
14			Zawoo	154.0	111.0	28 %	17.0	15.0	12 %	10.5	8.6	18 %
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	-	-	-	4.0	0.0	100 %	23.0	0.0	100 %
Average				**64.7**	**44.7**	**31 %**	**16.4**	**9.5**	**42 %**	**10.1**	**3.2**	**68 %**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	350.0	298.0	15 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
17			Deh afghanan	242.0	0.0	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
18			Ghunda khil	820.0	760.0	7 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	420.0	370.0	12 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average				**458.0**	**357.0**	**22 %**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Average all communities				**229.3**	**174.1**	**24 %**	**31.3**	**17.1**	**45 %**	**39.2**	**28.8**	**27 %**

Table-(8) : Flood erosion in the project covered villages. (*Output goal 2.1*)

				GM V-1	GM V-2	GM V-6	GM V-6d	GM V-4a	GM V-5a
S. No.	Province	District	Community	Erosion Status		ood control systems need		Flood distruction	
				eroded land (Ha)	Land prone to flood (Ha)	flood control structures needed (No)	land terracing needed (Ha)	Irrigation systems destroyed (No)	Houses damaged (No)
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	1.60	2.00	9	0.0	-	-
2			Bakhtyar	0.50	7.00	9	0.0	2.00	0
3			Peeraka	1.00	1.60	2	0.0	-	-
4			Qala-e-gharib	32.00	19.40	143	0.0	-	-
5			Qala-e-karim	3.00	6.00	15	0.0	1.00	0
6			Qala-e-mula	0.00	2.00	3	0.0	9.00	0
7			Qala-e-Nazar	1.00	0.00	3	0.0	-	-
8			Sayedan	1.00	1.00	12	0.0	0.00	0
Total				**40.1**	**39**	**196**	**0.0**	**12**	**0**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	0	5.0	3	5.0	0	0
10			Doshanbi	30	1.0	0	0.0	0	0
Total				**30**	**6**	**3**	**5.0**	**0**	**0**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	20	20.0	5	0.0	2	3
12			Chakan shikhan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
13			Sepahi khil	0	40.0	10	0.0	0	0
14			Zawoo	0	120.0	308	0.0	3	45
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	0	0.0	6	0.0	2	1
Total				**20**	**180**	**329**	**0.0**	**7**	**49**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	0.6	50.0	3	0.0	3	0
17			Deh afghanan	2.1	46.0	10	32.0	0	0
18			Ghunda khil	1	20.0	3	0.0	0	0
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	13.6	38.2	2	0.0	0	4
Total				**17.3**	**154.2**	**18**	**32.0**	**3**	**4**
Grand Total				**107.4**	**379.2**	**546**	**37.0**	**22**	**53**

Goal : 225 Hectare of land is protected to be protected from flood erosion.

Table-(9) : **Small livestock owned by women, condition scor of livestock and number of specialists trained.**

(Output goal 3, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3)

				GW	HW	HW	HW	HW	GW
S. No.	Province	District	Community	Women owned small livestock (No)	Avrg/HH sheep, goats & checken. (No)	Condition of small livestock			Specialist trained (No)
						Good (No. of HH Reporting)	Normal (No. of HH Reporting)	Bad (No. of HH Reporting)	
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	Not reported in the form	4	0	0	0	Not reported in the form
2			Bakhtyar		3	0	2	0	
3			Peeraka		8	0	0	0	
4			Qala-e-gharib		2	0	0	0	
5			Qala-e-karim		6	0	3	1	
6			Qala-e-mula		17	0	1	1	
7			Qala-e-Nazar		5	0	0	0	
8			Sayedan		5	0	1	0	
Total for Ghazni						0	7	2	
9	Logar	Pul-e-alam	Altamoor		14	0	1	0	
11			Doshanbi		6	2	1	1	
Total for Logar						2	2	1	
12	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai		-	-	-	-	
13			Chakan shikhan		-	-	-	-	
14			Sepahi khil		-	-	-	-	
15			Zawoo		-	-	-	-	
16		Wozai	Ghelgai		-	-	-	-	
Total for Paktia									
17	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka		0	0	0	3	
18			Deh afghanan		1	0	0	3	
19			Ghunda khil		0	0	0	3	
20		Nerkh	Karim dad		11	0	0	2	
Total for Wardak						**0**	**0**	**11**	**0**
Total						**4**	**18**	**17**	**0**
Average					**5**				

Goal : It is expected that the average number of small livestock owned by 50 vulnerable women will be increased by 20 %.

Table (2): Men and women group and individual interview in all of the 19 SoLAR targeted communities

S/No	Location Base			*Men interview*			*Women interview*			Total	
	Province	District	Community	Group		Individual (No.)	Group		Individual (No.)	Individual (No.)	Group (No.)
				No	Participant		No.	Participant			
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar khail	1	14	8	1	18	5	13	2
2			Bakhtyar	1	21	5	1	20	5	10	2
3			Peeraka	1	10	6	1	20	5	11	2
4			Qala-e-Gharib	1	7	4	1	16	3	7	2
5			Qala-e-Karim	1	6	5	1	20	5	10	2
6			Qala-e-Mula	1	12	5	1	20	5	10	2
7			Qala-e-Nazar	1	9	6	1	16	5	11	2
8			Sayedan	1	10	5	1	19	4	9	2
Total				**8**	**89**	**44**	**8**	**149**	**37**	**81**	**16**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	1	10	3	1	20	1	4	2
10			Dushanbay	1	10	2	1	20	5	7	2
Total				**2**	**20**	**5**	**2**	**40**	**6**	**11**	**4**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	1	15	3	0	0	0	3	1
12			Shaikhan Chakan	1	13	4	0	0	0	4	1
13			Spahi Khail	1	13	5	0	0	0	5	1
14			Zawoo	1	18	4	0	0	0	4	1
15		Woza	Ghelgai	1	8	3	0	0	0	3	1
Total				**5**	**67**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**5**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	1	12	3	1	20	3	6	2
17			Deh-Afghanan	1	21	3	1	20	3	6	2
18			Ghunda Khail	1	12	4	1	20	3	7	2
19		Nerkh	Karim Dad	1	21	3	1	20	3	6	2
Total				**4**	**66**	**13**	**4**	**80**	**12**	**25**	**8**
Grand Total				**19**	**242**	**81**	**14**	**269**	**55**	**136**	**33**

Table- (10) : **The saving and investment base of women on livestock.** *(Output goals 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4)*

				GW XIV.A	GW XIV.A	GW XIV.A	GW XIV.B
				saving, investment status of women			
S. No	**Province**	**District**	**Community**	**saving groups in the community (No)**	**women making regular saving (No)**	**Average amount of saving per woman (equivalent KG of wheat)**	**women having used saving to invest in productive small livestock activities (No)**
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	-	-	-	-
2			Bakhtyar	-	-	-	-
3			Peeraka	-	-	-	-
4			Qala-e-gharib	-	-	-	-
5			Qala-e-karim	-	-	-	-
6			Qala-e-mula	-	-	-	-
7			Qala-e-Nazar	-	-	-	-
8			Sayedan	-	-	-	-
Total				-	-	-	-
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	-	-	-	-
11			Doshanbi	-	-	-	-
Total				-	-	-	-
13	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	-	-	-	-
14			Chakan shikhan	-	-	-	-
15			Sepahi khil	-	-	-	-
16			Zawoo	-	-	-	-
17		Wozai	Ghelgai	-	-	-	-
Total				-	-	-	-
18	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	-	-	-	-
19			Deh afghanan	-	-	-	-
20			Ghunda khil	-	-	-	-
21		Nerkh	Karimdad	-	-	-	-
Total				-	-	-	-
Grand Total				-	-	-	-

Goal : It is expected that 50 women will be saving regularly and investing money on productive livestock.

Table- (11) : Improvement in farm to market linkages. *(Output goal 5.1 and 5.2)*

				GM III. 8	**GM III. 6**	**GM III. 7**
S. No.	**Province**	**District**	**Community**	**Travel time by vehicle from village to the nearest market (minutes)**	**road length requires to be upgraded (KM)**	**road structures needed (No)**
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	90	23	7
2			Bakhtyar	60	8	25
3			Peeraka	30	0	8
4			Qala-e-gharib	105	25	6
5			Qala-e-karim	15	5	4
6			Qala-e-mula	90	3	20
7			Qala-e-Nazar	30	0	0
8			Sayedan	15	0	1
Total					**64**	**71**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	60	12	6
10			Doshanbi	30	7	28
Total					**19**	**34**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	10	0	0
12			Chakan shikhan	20	11	0
13			Sepahi khil	60	6	10
14			Zawoo	45	0	16
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	30	5	6
Total					**22**	**32**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	20	8	6
17			Deh afghanan	8	2	25
18			Ghunda khil	5	2	7
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	15	6	30
Total					**18**	**68**
Grand Total					**123**	**205**

Goal : It is expected that the repairing/ improvement of 30 KM of road will improve farm to market linkages for 2000 households.

Table- (12) : Land tenure and cash crop growing status. (*Output goals 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3*)

				GM VII.2	GM VII.2	GM VII.2	GM calculate	GM VII.2		GM VII.2	GM XVII
				Land tenure base				**Cash crop growing**			
S. No	**Province**	**District**	**Community (Name)**	**Owner cultivators (No.)**	**Share cropers (No.)**	**Landless formers (No.)**	**Total farmers (No.)**	**Farmer grow cash crops**		**Cash crop varieties grown (No)**	**Cash crop varieties available in the market (No)**
								(No.)	**%**		
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	17	28	0	45	42	93	8	7
2			Bakhtyar	33	7	7	47	38	81	6	4
3			Peeraka	16	10	7	33	24	73	7	5
4			Qala-e-gharib	221	0	23	244	38	16	4	4
5			Qala-e-karim	80	3	80	163	80	49	6	2
6			Qala-e-mula	18	17	2	37	28	76	5	4
7			Qala-e-Nazar	64	19	5	88	13	15	6	5
8			Sayedan	50	3	13	66	30	45	6	5
Total				**499**	**87**	**137**	**723**	**293**	**41**	**48**	**36**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	1350	0	3	1353	50	4	2	4
10			Doshanbi	275	2	10	287	90	31	1	4
Total				**1625**	**2**	**13**	**1640**	**140**	**9**	**3**	**8**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	40	0	0	40	40	100	3	5
12			Chakan shikhan	4	4	0	8	4	50	3	3
14			Sepahi khil	30	0	30	60	12	20	3	5
15			Zawoo	57	0	5	62	25	40	4	5
		Wozai	Ghelgai	10	0	0	10	6	60	3	3
Total				**141**	**4**	**35**	**180**	**87**	**48**	**16**	**21**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	200	207	50	457	450	98	4	5
17			Deh afghanan	402	89	16	507	485	96	4	2
18			Ghunda khil	120	20	15	155	120	77	2	2
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	200	50	60	310	50	16	3	2
Total				**922**	**366**	**141**	**1429**	**1105**	**77**	**13**	**11**
Grand Total				**3187**	**459**	**326**	**3972**	**1625**	**41**	**80**	**76**
Average all provinces										**4**	**4.0**

Goal : It is expected that 20% of farming households in the project covered villages will grow wider range of cash crops.

Table- (13) : **Self employment based on received skill training and financial support from Zakat for investment.** *(Output goals 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4)*

				GM X	GW X		GM XI.1	GM XI.2	GM XI.3	GM XI.4	GM XI.5
S. No	Province	District	Community (Name)	Vulnerable persons received skill training (No)		Saddaqa/Zakat distributed (through)		Saddaqa/Zakat committee (No)	Vulnerable persons received sadaqa/Zakat from Sadaqa committee (No)	Persons established I.G. activities from received sadaqa and zakat funds (No)	Persons whom their established I.G. activities is running successfully (No)
				Men	Women	Individual	Committee				
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
2			Bakhtyar	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
3			Peeraka	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0
4			Qala-e-gharib	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5			Qala-e-karim	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6			Qala-e-mula	0	46	1	0	0	0	0	0
7			Qala-e-Nazar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8			Sayedan	0	0	0	1	1	12	0	0
Total				**4**	**69**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**12**	**0**	**0**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10			Doshanbi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total				**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
12			Chakan shikhan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
14			Sepahi khil	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15			Zawoo	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0
		Wozai	Ghelgai	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total				**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**0**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	0	0	1	0	0	30	0	0
17			Deh afghanan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
18			Ghunda khil	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total				**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total				**4**	**69**	**18**	**1**	**1**	**54**	**0**	**0**

Goal : It is expected that 50 vulnerable persons will have better oppurtunities for self employment as a result of receiving skill training and financial support from Zakat for investment.

Table- (14) : Trees planted and sapling alive during the survey time after planting in 1998.
(Output goal 8.1 and 8.2)

						GM VI.A1	
S. No.	**Province**	**District**	**Community**	**Poplar trees in 1998 (No.)**	**Poplar trees in 1999 (No.)**	**Total Poplar trees planted in 1998 and 1999 (No.)**	**Total Sapling alive during the survey time (No.)**
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	1,000	1,000	2,000	0
2			Bakhtyar	5,000	0	5,000	0
3			Peeraka	0	0	0	0
4			Qala-e-gharib	400	400	800	2,000
5			Qala-e-karim	0	200	200	200
6			Qala-e-mula	3,000	2,000	5,000	2,500
7			Qala-e-Nazar	100	0	100	0
8			Sayedan	1,000	800	1,800	700
Total				**10,500**	**4,400**	**14,900**	**5,400**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	40,000	0	40,000	0
10			Doshanbi	1,000	10,000	11,000	0
Total				**41,000**	**10,000**	**51,000**	**0**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	0	0	0	0
12			Chakan shikhan	50	0	50	50
13			Sepahi khil	400	100	500	200
14			Zawoo	2,000	3,000	5,000	1,000
15		Wozai	Ghelgai	5	10,000	10,005	0
Total				**2,455**	**13,100**	**15,555**	**1,250**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	50,000	50,000	100,000	0
17			Deh afghanan	21,000	14,000	35,000	18,500
18			Ghunda khil	5,000	10,000	15,000	5,000
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	20,000	0	20,000	1,000
Total				**96,000**	**74,000**	**170,000**	**24,500**
Grand Total				**149,955**	**101,500**	**251,455**	**31,150**

Goal : It is expected that two million trees will be available seven years after planting to provide timber for construction.

Table (15a): Volume & quantity of drinking water status & HH using different water supply systems. (Miscellaneous information- 2)

				GW XII								GM XII	GW XII		
S. No	Province	District	Community (Name)	Households using different sources of drinking water (No.)							Average volume of drinking water used by household (liter/dav)	Present households & sources of water		Households using drinking water supply system	
				Karezes	Canals	Springs	Covered wells	Uncovered wells	Reservoirs	Pipe network		Households No.	Sources No.	No.	%
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	26			12	7			522	45	3	45	100
2			Bakhtyar	34	0	0	6	7	0	0	52	47	3	47	100
3			Peeraka	6				1			153	44	2	7	16
4			Qala-e-gharib				30	70			125	237	3	100	42
5			Qala-e-karim	30	10	20	0	20	0	0	240	80	4	80	100
6			Qala-e-mula	22	0	0	2	3	0	0	75	37	3	5	14
7			Qala-e-Nazar	22				5			114	42	3	27	64
8			Sayedan	0	0	0	23	60	0	0	210	83	2	83	100
Total				**140**	**10**	**20**	**73**	**173**	**0**	**0**		**615**		**276**	**45**
Average											**208**		**3**		
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	0	0	0	8	2	0	5	250	1355	5	15	1
10			Doshanbi	1	0	4	13	10	0	0	390	287	2	28	10
Total				**1**	**0**	**4**	**21**	**12**	**0**	**5**		**1642**		**43**	**3**
Average											**306**		**4**		
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	40	3	0	0
12			shikhan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	1	0	0
14			Sepahi khil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	31	3	0	0
15			Zawoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	62	2	0	0
		Wozai	Ghelgai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	2	0	0
Total											**0**	**150**		**0**	**0**
Average											**0**		**2**		
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	0	10	0	0	25	0	0	505	285	3	35	12
17			Deh afghanan	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	512	502	3	120	24
18			Ghunda khil	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	310	114	3	15	13
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	4	0	0	0	8	0	25	240	602	4	37	6
Total				**4**	**130**	**15**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**25**		**1503**		**207**	**14**
Average											**385**		**3**		
Grand Total				**145**	**140**	**39**	**94**	**218**	**0**	**30**		**3910**		**526**	**13**
Average all communities											**253**		**3**		

Table (15b): Volume & quantity of drinking water status & HH using different water supply systems. (Miscellaneous information- 2)

				GM XII							GW XII	GM XII		GM XII	
				Households using different sources of drinking water (No.)							Average volume of drinking water used by household (liter/day)	Present households & sources of water		Househods using drinking water supply system	
S. No	Province	District	Community (Name)	Karezes	Canals	Springs	Covered wells	Uncovered wells	Reservoirs	Pipe network		Households No.	Sources No.	No.	%
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	26	0	0	7	12	0	0	522	45	3	45	100
2			Bakhtyar	20	0	0	0	15	12	0	52	47	3	47	100
3			Peeraka	24	0	0	0	3	0	0	153	44	2	27	61
4			Qala-e-gharib	0	0	60	83	56	0	0	125	237	3	199	84
5			Qala-e-karim	0	30	0	20	20	10	0	240	80	4	80	100
6			Qala-e-mula	22	0	0	0	3	2	0	75	37	3	27	73
7			Qala-e-Nazar	22	0	0	22	5	0	0	114	42	3	27	64
8			Sayedan	0	0	0	0	54	29	0	210	83	2	83	100
Total				**114**	**30**	**60**	**132**	**168**	**53**	**0**		**615**	**23**	**535**	**87**
Average											**208**		**3**		
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	323	497	25	396	1242	0	0	250	1355	5	15	1
10			Doshanbi	0	0	0	7	0	280	0	390	287	2	28	10
Total				**323**	**497**	**25**	**403**	**1242**	**280**	**0**	**640**	**1642**	**7**	**43**	**3**
Average											**306**		**4**		
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	20	0	0	0	8	0	12	0	40	3	0	0
12			shikhan	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
14			Sepahi khil	28	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	31	3	0	0
15			Zawoo	0	0	0	10	0	0	52	0	62	2	0	0
		Wozai	Ghelgai	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0
Total				**55**	**4**	**7**	**10**	**9**	**0**	**64**	**0**	**150**	**11**	**0**	**0**
Average											**0**		**2**		
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	0	0	0	100	50	135	0	505	285	3	35	12
17			Deh afghanan	0	0	0	120	300	125	0	512	502	3	120	24
18			Ghunda khil	0	20	0	0	90	25	0	310	114	3	15	13
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	0	50	0	50	100	100	0	240	602	4	37	6
Total				**0**	**70**	**0**	**270**	**540**	**385**	**0**		**1503**	**13**	**207**	**14**
Average											**385**		**3**		
Grand Total				**492**	**601**	**92**	**815**	**1959**	**718**	**64**		**3910**	**54**	**785**	**20**
Average all communities											**257**		**3**		

Table- (16) : **The poverty status in the project communities.** ***(Miscellaneous information- 1)***

				GM XV.B	GM XV.B	GM XV.B	GM XV.B	
S. No.	**Province**	**District**	**Community**	**widows with children (No)**	**disabled headed household (No)**	**Faqir Households (No)**	**landless Household without other income (No)**	**Total household in Impoverty status**
1	Ghazni	Jaghatoo	Ahangar Khail	4	0	0	6	10
2			Bakhtyar	10	2	10	0	22
3			Peeraka	3	5	1	0	9
4			Qala-e-gharib	6	7	7	0	20
5			Qala-e-karim	4	0	0	3	7
6			Qala-e-mula	1	2	3	0	6
7			Qala-e-Nazar	1	2	0	0	3
8			Sayedan	4	2	0	10	16
Total				**33**	**20**	**21**	**19**	**93**
9	Logar	Pol-e-alam	Altamoor	80	10	500	0	590
10			Doshanbi	4	6	0	1	11
Total				**84**	**16**	**500**	**1**	**601**
11	Paktia	Gardez	Banozai	0	8	4	0	12
12			Chakan shikhan	0	0	0	0	0
14			Sepahi khil	0	2	1	30	33
15			Zawoo	2	3	5	0	10
		Wozai	Ghelgai	3	0	0	0	3
Total				**5**	**13**	**10**	**30**	**58**
16	Wardak	Maidan	Charaka	28	20	17	0	65
17			Deh afghanan	20	24	15	13	72
18			Ghunda khil	11	20	7	11	49
19		Nerkh	Karimdad	45	37	23	54	159
Total				**104**	**101**	**62**	**78**	**345**
Grand Total				**226**	**150**	**593**	**128**	**1097**

ANNEX II

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN AND LOGICAL FRAME WORK FOR SOLAR-EU

1) Monitoring and Evaluation Plan SOLAR – EU
2) Logical Framework SOLAR-EU

Annex II: Monitoring & Evaluation Plan for SoLAR_EU.

Structure	Indicators	Data Required	Data Source	Frequency Collected.	Person Responsible
Final Goal: By July 2, 2000, the production and asset base of 15,000households in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni provinces will have been enhanced to a level that permits sustained resettlement of displaced households.	FG.1- Number of absentee households from villages in which SoLAR is active.	Number of households absents before and after SoLAR interventions.	Resettlement survey. District authorities.	Twice: before start of activities & after completion of activities..	Final Evaluator Project Manager
	FG.2- Value of asset base of households in villages in which SoLAR is active.	Asset base of households before and after SoLAR interventions.	Participative Wealth Ranking		
Intermediate Goals:					
1- By July 2, 2000, the household food production of 10,000 households in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni will have increased by 30 %.	1.1- Production of arable crops per household.	Amount of arable crops grown per household before and after SoLAR interventions.	Survey. Household Interviews. Crop cuts.	Twice: before start of SoLAR & upon completion of SoLAR.	Field Supervisors
	1.2- Production of livestock products per household.	Amount of livestock products produced per household before and after SoLAR interventions.	Surveys. Household Interviews. Yield records Livestock counts.		
	1.3- Area of land under agricultural production.	Amount of land under agricultural production before and after SoLAR interventions.	Surveys. Farmer interviews. Land use surveys.		
2- By July 2, 2000, household income of 10,000 households in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni will have increased by 20%.	2.1- Proportion of land under cash crops.	Amount of land under cash crops before and after SoLAR intervention.	Surveys. Farmer interviews. Land use surveys Household interviews.	Twice before start of SoLAR & after completion of SoLAR.	Field Supervisors
	2.2- Income from the sale of crops.	Amount of income from cash crops before and after SoLAR intervention	Household interviews.		
	2.3- Income from the sale of livestock & livestock products.	Amount of income from the sale of livestock products before and after SoLAR intervention.	Interviews. Employment surveys.		
	2.4- Number of people in paid employment.	Number of people in paid employment before and after SoLAR intervention.	Interview. Income survey.		
	I2.5- Income from non-farm businesses.	Amount of income from non-farm business before and after SoLAR interventions.	Survey.	Twice before start of SoLAR & after completion of SoLAR.	Field Supervisors
3- By July 2, 2005, 20% of destroyed houses in project villages in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni are rebuilt or repaired.	3.1- Number of houses rebuilt.	Number of new houses before and after SoLAR interventions.	Survey		
	3.2- Number of houses repaired.	Number of houses repaired before and after SoLAR		Twice before start of SoLAR & after completion of SoLAR.	Field Supervisors

FINDINGS FROM THE BASELINE SURVEY

(2.1) Baseline Data on SoLAR Final Goal
(2.2) Baseline Data on SoLAR Intermediate Goals
(2.3) Baseline Data on SoLAR Output Goals
(2.4) Baseline Data on Miscellaneous Information

Table (3): Surveyed HH as a sample, selected from present HH as a sampling frame:

Province	Communities	Present HH (No.)	Surveyed HH (No.)	% Surveyed
Ghazni:				
	• Ahangar Khil	45	13	28.89
	• Bakhtyar	47	10	21.28
	• Peeraka	44	11	25.00
	• Qala-e-Gharib	237	7	2.95
	• Qala-e-Karim	80	10	12.50
	• Qala-e-Mula	37	10	27.03
	• Qala-e-Nazar	42	11	26.19
	• Sayedan	83	9	10.84
	Total	**615**	**81**	**13.17**
Logar:				
	• Altamoor	1355	4	0.30
	• Dushanbay	1790	7	0.39
	Total	**3145**	**15**	**0.48**
Paktia:				
	• Banozai	40	3	7.50
	• Shaikhan Chakan	7	4	57.14
	• Sepahi Khil	31	5	16.13
	• Zawoo	62	4	6.45
	• Ghelgai	10	3	30.00
	Total	**150**	**19**	**12.67**
Wardak:				
	• Charaka	285	6	2.11
	• Deh Afghanan	502	6	1.20
	• Ghunda Khil	114	7	6.14
	• Karim Dad	602	6	1.00
	Total	**1503**	**25**	**1.66**
Grand Total		**9323**	**140**	**1.50**

Structure	Indicators	Data Required	Data Source	Frequency Collected.	Person Responsible
		intervention.			
4- By July 2, 2000, the incidence of diarrhoea in 2,000 households in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni will have declined by 50%.	4.1- Decrease in number of people falling sick with diarrhoea.	Numbers of cases of diarrhoea before and after SoLAR intervention.	Medical records. Interviews. Surveys.		
Outputs.:					
1- Water available for the irrigation of 8,000 hectares of land is increased by 50 %	1.1- Area of land irrigated.	Area of irrigated land before and after project.	Surveys Interviews with farmers.	Survey and observations conducted before and after project	Field Engineers
	1.2- Volume of water in channels.	Volume of water in channels before and after project.	Direct measurement.		
2- 1,000 hectares of land is protected from flood erosion.	2.1- Land lost due to flood erosion	Area of land lost to flood erosion before and after project.	Interviews with farmers. Direct measurement.		
3- Average number of small livestock owned by 50 vulnerable women increases by 20%	3.1- Number of chickens, sheep & goats owned by women involved in SoLAR activities.	Numbers of small livestock owned by women before and after project.	Interviews.		
	3.2- Condition of small livestock.	Condition scores of livestock before and after project.	Livestock scoring		
	3.3- Number of trained specialists.	Numbers of specialists trained.	Records.		
4- 50 women saving regularly and investing money in productive small livestock activities.	4.1- Number of savings groups established.	Numbers of savings groups established.	Records.		
	4.2- Number of women saving regularly.	Number of women making regular savings contributions.	Savings group records.		
	4.3- Average amount of savings per woman.	Average amount of savings per woman.	Savings groups records.		
	4.4- Number of women having used savings to invest in productive small livestock activities.	Number of women having used savings to invest in productive small livestock activities	Saving group records.		
5- Farm to market linkages for the repair of 30 kilometres of roads improves 3,000 households.	5.1- Journey time from village to market.	Time taken to travel from village to market before and after SoLAR road repair.	Interviews and direct measurement.		
	5.2- Length of road upgraded	Length of road upgraded	Records		

Structure	Indicators	Data Required	Data Source	Frequency Collected.	Person Responsible
6- 20 % of farming households in villages in which SoLAR is active grow a wider range of cash crops.	6.1- % of farmers per village growing cash crops.	% of farmers growing cash crops before and after SoLAR intervention.	Interviews and surveys.		
	6.2- Number of cash crops varieties being grown.	Number of varieties of cash crops grown before and after SoLAR intervention.	Interviews and surveys.		
	6.3- Greater range of locally grown cash crops being sold in markets.	Number of varieties of locally grown cash crops available in markets.	Interviews and surveys.		
7- 50 persons, particularly the most vulnerable, have better opportunities for self-employment as a result of receiving skills training & financial support from zakat for investment.	7.1- Number of vulnerable persons trained.	Number of vulnerable persons trained.	Records.		
	7.2- Number of vulnerable persons received funds from zakat.	Number of vulnerable persons received funds from zakat.	Records and interviews.		
	7.3- Number of vulnerable persons invested funds received from zakat in income-generating activity.	Number of vulnerable persons invested funds received from zakat in income-generating activity.	Records and interviews		
	7.4- Number of trainees earning income six months after starting income-generating activity.	Number of trainees earning income six months after starting income-generating activity.	Six month follow up Interviews		
8- 2,000,000 trees are available after seven years to provide timber for construction.	8.1- Number of saplings alive 12 months after planting.	Number of saplings still alive 12 months after planting.	Interview and observation.		
9- Potable drinking water, complying to WHO quality standards, is accessible for 5,000 households.	9.1- Volume of drinking water available from water supplies systems.	Volume of water available from water supply systems before and after SoLAR water supply projects.	Direct observation.		
	9.2- Quality of water available from drinking water supplies systems.	E Coli counts	Delagua tests		
	9.3- Proportion of households using drinking water supply systems.	Number of households using drinking water supply systems before and after SoLAR water supply projects.	Measurement.		
Activities: 1. **Repair & improvement**					

Structure	Indicators	Data Required	Data Source	Frequency Collected.	Person Responsible
of irrigation systems: • Construction of 5,000 cubic meters of stone & concrete masonry in the form of intakes, diversion dams, retaining walls, spillways, aqueducts, siphons and super-passages. • Repair & cleaning of 200 km of irrigation channel. **2. Construction of erosion barriers:** • Construction of 2,000 cubic meters of stone filled gabion erosion barriers • Construction of 5,000 cubic meters of compacted soil erosion barriers **3. Village to Market Road Repair:** • Repair of 30 kilometres of road surface. • Construction of 750 cubic meters of stone & concrete masonry structures in the form of bridges & culverts. **4. Water supply:** • 4 gravity fed piped water supply systems will be constructed. • 5 springs will be protected. • 50 karez water drawing points will be protected. • 10 operation & maintenance courses will be given. **5. Planting of 2,000,000 tree cuttings.** **6. Training of 50 young men from landless families in construction skills.** **7. Introduction & demonstration of new**					

Structure	Indicators	Data Required	Data Source	Frequency Collected.	Person Responsible
varieties of multi-purpose trees. • select appropriate tree varieties • establish 2 demonstration plot established **8. Pilot saving scheme:** • select suitable and interested women groups • initiate regular savings and set-up management system in 10 groups **9. Development of Zakat system:** • Select suitable and interested communities • Establish and support 1 Zakat committees **10. Provision of health education training to 2,000 women.** **11. Skill training for income generation to 50 vulnerable women.** **12. Small live-stock husbandry training for 100 women.** 13. **Facilitation linkages between communities and service providers.**					

Annex II: Logical framework for Security of Livelihood for Afghan Returnees (SoLAR).

Level	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Critical assumptions
Final Goal: By July 1, 2000, the production and asset base of 15,000 households in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni provinces will have been enhanced to a level that permits sustained resettlement of displaced households.	Number of absentee households from villages in which SoLAR is active. Value of asset base of households in villages in which SoLAR is active.	Resettlement survey. Information from district authorities. Case studies. Wealth Ranking	Security conditions do not interrupt or disrupt SoLAR activities. Government Regulations continue to permit CARE Afghanistan to operate.
Intermediate Goals: By July 1, 2000, the household food production of 10,000 households in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni will have increased by 30 %.	Production of arable crops per household. Production of livestock products per household. Area of land under agricultural production. Proportion of land under cash crops.	Survey. Household Interviews. Crop cuts. Household Interviews. Measurement of milk yields. Livestock counts. Land mapping. Land use surveys.	CARE continues to have permission to employ, and work with women. Activities remain acceptable to local authorities. The existing water control management structure is well capable of managing increases in water supply. Water shortages of sufficient severity to cause reductions in the normal amounts of irrigation water do not occur during the project life Village Shuras are able to control arbitrary felling of timber trees by both outsiders and community members.
By July 1, 2000, household income of 10,000 households in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni will have increased by 20%.	Income from the sale of crops. Income from the sale of livestock & livestock products. Number of people in paid employment. Income from non-farm businesses.	Household interviews. Personal Interviews. Employment surveys.	
By July 2, 2005, 20% of destroyed houses in project villages in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni are rebuilt or repaired.	Number of houses rebuilt. Number of houses repaired.	Survey.	
By July 1, 2000, the incidence of diarrhoea in 5,000 households in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni will have declined by 50%.	Decrease in number of people falling sick with diarrhoea.	Household interviews. Surveys. Statistics from local health facilities.	

Level	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Critical assumptions
Output Goals:			• Proper maintenance arrangements exist for completed infra-structure. • Markets exist for produce & products produced. • Opportunities exist for new businesses to start-up.
Water available for the irrigation of 8,000 hectares of land is increased by 50 %	Area of land irrigated. Volume of water in channels.	Land survey. Farmer interviews. Direct measurement.	
1,000 hectares of land is protected from flood erosion.	Land lost due to flood erosion	Interviews with farmers. Land survey.	
Average number of small livestock owned by 50 vulnerable women increases by 20%	Number of chickens, sheep & goats owned by women involved in SoLAR activities. Condition of small livestock. Number of trained specialists.	Interviews. Livestock counts. Livestock survey. Direct Observation. Records.	
50 women saving regularly and investing money in productive small livestock activities.	Number of savings groups established. Number of women saving regularly. Average amount of savings per woman. Number of women having used savings to invest in productive small livestock activities.	Project records.	
Farm to market linkages for 3,000 households are improved by the repair of 30 kilometres of roads.	Journey time from village to market. Length of road upgraded	Interview. Direct measurement. Records	
20 % of farming households in villages in which SoLAR is active grow a wider range of cash crops.	% of farmers per village growing cash crops. Number of cash crops varieties being grown. Greater range of locally grown cash crops being sold in markets.	Interviews. Cropping Surveys. Market survey.	

Level	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Critical assumptions
50 persons, particularly the most vulnerable, have better opportunities for self-employment as a result of receiving skills training & financial support from zakat for investment.	Number of vulnerable persons trained. Number of vulnerable persons received funds from zakat. Number of vulnerable persons invested funds received from zakat in income-generating activity. Number of trainees earning income six months after starting income-generating activity.	Records. Interviews. Direct observation	
2,000,000 trees are available after seven years to provide timber for construction.	Number of saplings alive 12 months after planting.	Direct observation.	
Potable drinking water, complying to WHO quality standards, is accessible for 3,000 households.	Volumes of drinking water available from water supply systems. Qualities of water available from drinking water supply systems. Proportion of households using drinking water supply systems.	Measurement. Water quality testing. Interviews. Survey.	

Level	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Critical assumptions
Activities: 1. **Repair & improvement of irrigation systems:** • Construction of 5,000 cubic meters of stone & concrete masonry in the form of intakes, diversion dams, retaining walls, spillways, aqueducts, siphons and super-passages. • Repair & cleaning of 200 km of irrigation channel. 2. **Construction of erosion barriers:** • Construction of 2,000 cubic meters of stone filled gabion erosion barriers • Construction of 5,000 cubic meters of compacted soil erosion barriers 3. **Village to Market Road Repair:** • Repair of 30 kilometres of road surface. • Construction of 750 cubic meters of stone & concrete masonry structures in the form of bridges & culverts. 4. **Water supply:** • 4 gravity fed piped water supply systems will be constructed. • 5 springs will be protected. • 50 karez water drawing points will be protected. • 10 operation & maintenance courses will be given. 5. **Planting of 2,000,000 tree cuttings.** 6. **Training of 50 young men from landless families in construction skills.** 7. **Introduction & demonstration of new varieties of multi-purpose trees.** • select appropriate tree varieties • establish 2 demonstration plot established 8. **Pilot saving scheme:** • select suitable and interested women groups • initiate regular savings and set-up management system in 10 groups 9. **Development of Zakat system:** • Select suitable and interested communities • Establish and support 1 Zakat committees 10. **Provision of health education training to 2,000 women.** 11. **Skill training for income generation to 50 vulnerable women.** 12. **Small live-stock husbandry training for 100 women.** 13. **Facilitation linkages between communities and service providers.**			• Communities wish to form groups. And the formation of groups is permitted by the Government. • Households choose to adopt introduced technology. • CARE is permitted to work with women. • Appropriate agencies exist to which linkages can be made and that have the will & capacity to operate in the project area.

ANNEX III

BASELINE SURVEY FORMS FOR CARE PROJECT, SOLAR-EU

1) Household level men Individual Interview Form.
2) Household level, women individual Interview Form
3) Community level Men group interview form
4) Community level Women group interview Form

Needs Assessment and Baseline Data for SoLAR

At Household Level (Through men Individual Interview)

Filled:

Interviewers Name:

a. Before CARE Intervention ( ) Date:____________

____________ ____________ ____________ b. After CARE Intervention ( ) Date:____________

===

I. Introduction:

Province: ______________ District: __________ Community:______________ Village:____________

Name of the interviewee: ________________________ Occupation: ______________ Age: ____________

Relation of interviewee with household: ____________ Literacy: (Put a ✓ mark) yes ( ) No ( )

Household head name: ____________________ Age: __________ Literacy: yes ( ) No ( )

Occupation of household head: ________________

Total No. of household members ________________

Combination of household members a. Men _____ Person b. Women _____ Person c. Girls ______Person

d. Boys ______ Person

II. NGO's intervention including CARE

(It is included in the community level men form)

III. Data on improving market accessibility: (output # 5):

1. Frequencies of travel to market.

   _____ Times/day weekly ☐ monthly ☐ every two months ☐ as per need ☐

   For the purpose of: (Put a ✓ mark)

   a) Shopping ( ) b) Treatment ( ) c) Shop keeping ( ) d) Regular job ( ) e) Labor works ( )

   f) Other business ( ) Specify: ____

2. Amount of total main crop produced/harvested in (1999):
   - a. Name of the main product produced:_________ _________ _________ _________ _________
   - b. Amount of the main product (KG):_________ _________ _________ _________ _________

3. Amount of surplus product (if any) sold in (1999)
   - a. Name of the surplus product sold: _________ _________ _________ _________ _________
   - b. Amount of surplus product sold(KG):_________ _________ _________ _________ _________
   - c. % of main product : _______% _______% _______% _______% _______%

4. Delivery of surplus main products for sale in (1999)
   - a. Delivered by farmer: _________ _________ _________ _________ _________
   - b. Collected by traders: _________ _________ _________ _________ _________

- NECESSARY CLEARIFICATIONS: **" FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended family)**
  " HOUSEHOLD " indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

CHAPTER 2 –FINDINGS FROM THE BASELINE SURVEY

The main purpose of this baseline survey is to provide a bench mark statistical source for the implementation of the goals of SoLAR/ EU. These goals are all specified in "logical framework" and "monitoring and evaluation plan" of the SoLAR program (see annex II).
At the level of four types of "semi structured survey forms", a some broader rural core infrastructure and socio-economic aspects of the SoLAR targeted communities are covered, (see the survey forms annex III). At the data processing and data tabulation level, this report is mainly focusing to the "indicators" of the goals of the SoLAR program and to the specific data required for the measurement of these "indicators".

Within the focused frame of this baseline report the survey of SoLAR targeted communities main statistical outputs are tabulated and presented in annex (I). All of these statistical findings are presented in 19 tables of this annex. They have been used as a source reference and are discussed in relation to all of the goals of the SoLAR program under the following four main sections:

(2.1) Baseline Data on SoLAR Final Goal
(2.2) Baseline Data on SoLAR Intermediate Goals
(2.3) Baseline Data on SoLAR Output Goals
(2.4) Baseline Data on Miscellaneous Information

Each section is discussed as a separate part of the survey findings as follows:

2.1 BASELINE DATA ON SoLAR FINAL GOAL

Referring to the "logical framework" and " Monitoring and Evaluation Plan" of SoLAR annex II, the final goal of SoLAR program is stated as follows:
By July 2000, the production and asset base of 15,000 households in Paktia, Logar, Wardak and Ghazni provinces will have been enhanced to a level that permits sustained resettlement of displaced households.
Two main indicators are specified for measuring the level of achievement of this goal after the implementation of the "SoLAR_EU" program.

1) *Number of absent household* from villages in which SoLAR is active
2) *Value of asset base* of household in villages in which SoLAR is active

It is to be noted that the baseline survey has collected the required data in full detail on the first indicator of the final goal in table (1), (annex I). However due to lack of confidence on obtaining the true information on the second indicator

IV. Data on improving access to irrigation water: (IG # 1 & output # 1)

A Cropping pattern and intensity of irrigation in 1999 :

1. Cereal crops:

	Area (Ha)	Irrigated (No. of times)	Should have been Irrigated (No. of times)
Wheat :			
Corn :			
Rice :			
:			

2. Forage crops:

	Area (Ha)	Irrigated (No. of times)	Should have been Irrigated (No. of times)
Alfalfa :			
Clovers :			
:			
:			

3. Vegetable:

	Area (Ha)	Irrigated (No. of times)	Should have been Irrigated (No. of times)
Onion :			
Potatoes :			
Tomatoes:			
:			
:			

4. Root crops:

	Area (Ha)	Irrigated (No. of times)	Should have been Irrigated (No. of times)
Turnips :			
Carrots :			
:			

5. Fruits:

	Area (Ha)	Irrigated (No. of times)	Should have been Irrigated (No. of times)
Apple :			
Apricot :			
Plum :			
Grapes :			
:			
:			

B Use of wheat seed and fertilizer and level of yield in (1999):

	Area (Ha.)	Seed applied (KG/ Ha.)	Fertilizer applied (KG/ Ha)	irrigated (No. time)	Yield (KG/ Ha)
Local variety :					
Improved Variety:					

- **NECESSARY CLEARIFICATIONS:** " FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended family)
  " HOUSEHOLD " indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

V. Data on improving flood protection: (output # 2)

The flood cases in 1998-1999 that may have caused damages to your farms and farming activities:

- **Damaging flood cases during 1998 - 1999 (No.)** ________________

1. **Flood caused damages to the farms:**
    - a. Damaged field crops completely (Ha) ________________
    - b. Damaged field crops Partially (Ha) ________________
    - c. Field crops prone to erosion: (Ha) ________________
2. **Flood caused damages to the orchards:**
    - a. Damaged orchard completely:(no. of trees) ________________
    - b. Damaged orchard partially: (no. of trees) ________________
    - c. Orchard prone to erosion: (no. of trees) ________________

VI. Data on improving tree plantation: (output # 8)

A Roofing timber situation: (give best estimate)

			On lots	on streams and road banks
1	Poplar trees standing now	(No.)	______	________________
2	Poplar trees cut and sold 1998	(No.)	______	________________
3	Poplar trees cut and sold 1999	(No.)	______	________________
4	Poplar trees planted in 1999	(No.)	______	________________
5	Plan for planting poplar tree 1999	(No.)	______	________________
6	Other multi purpose trees planted 1999	(No)	______	________________
7	Plan for other multi purpose trees 2000	(No)	______	________________

8 Name of the multi purpose trees planted in 1999: ________________ ________________
________________ ________________ ________________ ________________

B Problems related to roofing timber: (Briefly explain the problems)

1. ____
2. ____
3. ____
4. ____
5. ____

VII. Data on improving agricultural production and productivity: (IG # 2)

- **Farm land areas, crops grown and yields:**

1 **Total irrigated farming area (Ha)** __________

Area planted wheat. (Ha) __________ Total output ________________ KG.
Area planted Rice. (Ha) __________ Total output ________________ KG.
Area planted corn. (Ha) __________ Total output ________________ KG.
(Ha) __________ Total output ________________ KG.

2 **Irrigated land in Forage Crops (Ha):** __________

Alfalfa: (Ha): __________ Total output ________________ KG. (dried
weight). Clovers: (Ha): __________ Total output ________________ KG.
(dried weight)
(Ha): __________ Total output ________________ KG. (dried weight)

3 **Irrigated land in Vegetable: (Ha):** ________

Onion: (Ha): ________ Total output ________ KG.
Potatoes: (Ha): ________ Total output ________ KG.
Tomato: (Ha): ________ Total output ________ KG.
(Ha): ________ Total output ________ KG.

4 **Irrigated land in Root crops (Ha):** ________

Turnips: (Ha): ________ Total output ________ KG.
Carrots: (Ha): ________ Total output ________ KG.
Ridesh: (Ha): ________ Total output ________ KG.
(Ha): ________ Total output ________ KG.

5 **Total # of Fruit trees in production stage:** ________

Apple : (No.) ________ Total output ________ KG.
Apricot: (No.) ________ Total output ________ KG.
Grapes : (No.) ________ Total output ________ KG.
Plum: (No.) ________ Total output ________ KG.
Raison Produced (No.) ________ Total output ________ KG.
(No.) ________ Total output ________ KG.

6 **Total # of Fruit trees not in production stage:** ________

Total No. of Fruit sapling standing in the nurseries ________
Total No. of Fruit sapling sold last year (199) ________
Total land under Fruit trees (Ha) ________

7 **Total rain feed farmland, (Ha)** ________

Area planted rainfed wheat, (Ha) ________ Total output ________KG.
Area planted other rainfed crops, (Ha) ________ Total output ________KG.

VIII. Income from the livestock and livestock production (in 1999): (IG # 1 & output # 3)

A Animal:

	Owned (head)	Sold (head)	Amount earned (Afs)	Eq. Wheat
Sheep :				KG.
Goats :				KG.
Poultry :				KG.
Cow and calves :				KG.
:				KG.

B Annual animal products sold during last year:

Name of product		Milk/Yogurt (KG)	Wool (KG)	Skin (piece)	Ghee (KG)	Qroot (KG)	Eggs (No.)	Meat (KG)	Chicken (No.)
Amount									
Amount earned	Afs								
	Eq. Wheat KG								

IX. No of people employed in none farm activities: (IG # 2)

Types of occupation	Paid employed (No)	Self Employed (No)	Supporting Source (Put a ✓ mark)				Yearly income	
			Self	NGOs	Government	Community (Saddaqa/Zakat)	Afs.	Eq. Wheat (KG)
Carpenter								
Blacksmith								
Tinsmith								
Masonry								
Tailoring								
Carpet/Gilem viewing								
Government service								
NGOs employee								
Shop keeper/ Trader								
Total								

X. The status of training program during last two years:

(It is included in the Men group level form)

XI. Alms distribution:

1 **How Alms is distributed:** (Put a ✓ mark)

a) Through individual decision ( )

b) Through community decision ( )

2 **If through community, how many committee are there?** No. _________

3 **How and how much did you distribute Saddaqa/Zakat in 1999 :**

Types of Alms/Zakat	In kind		In cash		Whether acceptable to be delivered to the Alm committee	
	Type	Amount	Afs.	Eq. Wheat (KG)	Yes	No
Saddaqa-e-Fiter						
Zakat						
Alms/Khairat after death						
Saddaqa –e-Jaria						
Ushar						
Wedding ceremonies						
Birth Saddaqa						
Qurbani						

5 **Did you receive Alms from Alms committee? (Put a ✓ mark)** Yes ☐ No. ☐

XII. Drinking Water: (output # 9)

A Drinking Water:

1 Who fetch potable water from the source ? : (Put a ✓ mark)

a. Men ( ) b. Women ( ) c. Children ( )

2 From where do you bring drinking water?

a. Karez ( ) b. Canal ( ) c. Spring ( ) d. Covered well ( )

e. uncovered well ( ) f. Water supply system ( )

3 Distance from the source of drinking water (meter) ____________________

4 Has the well been chlorinated? Yes ( ) no ( ) if yes, when? ________ month ago

5 Amount of potable water used/day by the household:

a) _______ Buckets b) _______ Liter

B Sanitation:

1 Do you use latrine? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐

2 What type of latrine do you use in the house? (Put a ✓ mark) Drop (local) ☐ Flash ☐

3 Where is the location of latrine in the house?

a. Distance from the main entrance: __________ b. Distance from residence room __________

c. Distance from water well: __________ d. Distance from Kitchen __________

4 Have you ever had health training? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐

5 Did any one in the HH have Diarrhea during last summer? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐ if yes, No of Adults ( ) No of Children ( ) No of incidence in Adults ( ) No of incidence in Children ( )

6 Do you have any sick person at home now? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐ if yes, What is his/her sickness? ______________________________

C Give water test E coli counts ______________________________

XIII. Problems related to drinking water: (Put a ✓ mark)

a) far from the residence ( ) b) source is exposed (Loch) ( )
c) source is not enough ( ) d) uncleanness surrounding ( )
e) crowded ( ) f) less privacy for women ( )
g) less safe for women and children to fetch water ( )
h) ( ) i) ( )

XIV. Women Saving Group (out put # 4)

It is included in the community level form.

XV. Data on improving livelihood Security: (FG)

A Household immigration information:

1 Have you ever been a refugee? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes: Where? ______________ (Name of country) when you returned ______________ (Year/month)

2 Have you ever been internally displaced? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐
3 If yes: Where ______________, (Name of province/district) when you returned ______________ (Year/month)
4 Any member of your family is working outside the country? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, number and name the country: ____________________

5 Any member of your H.H is working outside your district (inside Afghanistan)? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, name the place: ________________

B. Household housing situation:

1 Is your home livable now? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐
If no where do you live now? (Put a ✓ mark) a. Relative house ☐ b. rented house ☐ c. other ☐

XVI. What are the most important problems in the community (based on priorities):

(It is included in the community level men form)

XVII. KEY CROPS BASKET

(It is included in the community level form)

XVIII. Special comments:

Needs Assessment and Baseline Data for SoLAR

At Household Level (Through women Individual Interview)

Filled:

Interviewers Name:

a. Before CARE Intervention ( ) Date:____________

b. After CARE Intervention ( ) Date:____________

____________ ____________ ____________

I. Introduction:

Province: ____________ District: __________ Community:__________ Village:__________

Name of Woman interviewed: ____________ Age: ________ Literacy: yes ( ) No ( )

Relation of interviewee with household: ____________

Household head name: ____________ Age: ________ Literacy: yes ( ) No ( )

House hold head occupation ____________

Total No. Of household members ____________

Combination of household members a. Men ____ Person b. Women ____ Person c. Girls ____Person

d. Boys ____ Person

II. NGO's intervention including CARE:

It is included in the group level women form.

III. Data on improving market accessibility: (output # 5):

1. Frequencies of travel to market.

____ Times/day weekly ☐ monthly ☐ every two months ☐ as per need ☐

For the purpose of: (Put a ✓ mark)

a) Shopping ( ) b) Treatment ( ) c) Shop keeping ( ) d) Regular job ( ) e) Labor works ( )

f) Other business ( ) Specify: ________________________

IV. Data on improving access to irrigation water. (output # 1)

(It is included in the household level Men form)

V. Data on improving flood protection: (output # 2)

(It is included in the household level Men form)

VI. Data on improving tree plantation: (output # 8)

(It is included in the household level Men form)

VII. Data on improving agricultural production and productivity: (IG # 1 & 2 & output)

(It is included in the household level Men form)

- **NECESSARY CLEARIFICATIONS: " FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended Household)**
  " HOUSEHOLD " indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

VIII. House wife economic related activities through which she received independent income in 1999

(IG # 1 & output # 3)

A. Livestock:

	Owned (head)	Sold (head)	Amount earned (Afs)	Eq. Wheat
Sheep :				KG.
Goats :				KG.
Poultry :				KG.
Cow and calves :				KG.
:				KG.

B. Livestock production from which she received independent income in 1999 :

Name of product		Milk/Yogurt (KG)	Wool (KG)	Skin (piece)	Ghee (KG)	Qroot (KG)	Eggs (No.)	Meat (KG)	Chicken (No.)
Amount									
Amount earned	Afs								
	Eq. Wheat KG								

C. For condition of the livestock Put a ✓ mark : 1. Good ( ) 2. Normal ( ) 3. Bad ( )

D. Kitchen gardening related activities from which she received independent income in 1999 .

Name of product		Onion (KG)	Leak (KG)	Carrot (KG)	Tomato (KG)	Potato (KG)	Apricot (KG)	Apple (KG)	Grapes (KG)	Other fruit (name) (KG)
Amount										
Amount earned	Afs									
	Eq. Wheat KG									

E. Handicraft related activities from which she received independent income in 1999 .

Name of product		Embroidery (pcs)	Weaving (pcs)	Knitting (pcs)	Wool threading (KG)	Tailoring (pcs)	Quilt making (pcs)
Amount							
Amount earned	Afs						
	Eq. Wheat KG						

F. Totally what amount you have independently saved from activity No.VII.A, VII..B, VII.C & VII.D in 1999

Afs. ______________ wheat equivalent __________ KG.

G. Your saving have been used in 1999 in the following needs:

a. Household food needs Afs. ________ Wheat Eq. ________KG.
b. Household non food needs Afs. ________ Wheat Eq. ________ KG.
c. Women personnel needs Afs. ________ Wheat Eq. ________ KG.
d. Investment in crafts Afs. ________ Wheat Eq. ________ KG.
e. Investment in live stock Afs. ________ Wheat Eq. ________ KG.
f. Remained unused (saved) Afs. ________ Wheat Eq. ________ KG.
g. Afs. ________ Wheat Eq. ________ KG.

H. For women economic activities (self employment) what needs or assistance are required (list on priority base):

a. ____
b. ____
c. ____
d. ____
e. ____

I. Household economic decisions based on decision types are made as follows:

Decision type	By women	By Men	By both

IX. # of household members employed in none farm activities: (IG # 2)

Types of occupation	Paid employed (No)	Self Employed (No)	Supporting Source (Put a ✓ mark)				Yearly income	
			Self	NGOs	Government	Community (Saddaqa/Zakat)	Afs.	Eq. Wheat (KG)
Carpenter								
Blacksmith								
Tinsmith								
Masonry								
Tailoring								
Carpet/Gilem viewing								
Government service								
NGOs employee								
Shop keeper/ Trader								
Total								

X. The status of training program during last two years:

(It is included in the women group level form)

XI. Alms distribution:

1. **How Alms is distributed:** (Put a ✓ mark)
   a) Through individual decision ( )
   b) Through community decision ( )
2. **If through community, how many committees are there?** **No.** ________
3. **Did you receive Alms from Alms committee? (Put a ✓ mark)** **Yes** ☐ **No.** ☐

XII. Drinking Water and Sanitation: (output # 9)

A. Drinking Water:

Who fetch potable water from the source ? : (Put a ✓ mark)

1. a. Men ( ) b.Women ( ) c. Children ( )
2. From where do you bring drinking water? a. Karez ( ) b. Canal ( ) c. Spring ( ) d. Covered well ( ) e.uncovered well ( ) f. Water supply system ( )
3. Distance from the source of drinking water (meter) ________________
4. Has the well been chlorinated? Yes ( ) no ( ) if yes, when? ________ month ago
5. Amount of potable water used/day by the household:
   a) ______ Buckets b) ______ Liter

B. Sanitation:

1. Do you use latrine? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐
2. What type of latrine do you use in the house? (Put a ✓ mark) Drop (local) ☐ Flash ☐
3. Where is the location of latrine in the house? (give distance in meter)
   a. Distance from the main entrance ________m b. Distance from residence room ________m
   c. Distance from water well ________m d. Distance from Kitchen ________m
4. Have you ever had health training? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐
5. Did any one in the HH have Diarrhea during last summer? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐
   if yes,
   No of Adults ( ) No of Children ( ) No of incidence in Adults ( ) No of incidence in Children ( )
6. Do you have any sick person at home now? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐ if yes,
7. What is his/her sickness:
   ____

C. Give water test E coli counts: (To be provided by project staff) ________________________

XIII. Problems related to drinking water: (Put a ✓ mark)

a. far from the residence	( )	f) source is exposed (Loch)	( )
b. source is not enough	( )	g) uncleanness surrounding	( )
c. crowded	( )	h) less privacy for women	( )
e. less safe for women and children to take water			

- **NECESSARY CLEARIFICATIONS: " FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended Household) " HOUSEHOLD " indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)** "the asset base" of the households, no inquiries/questions, were included in the survey format.

Related to indicator number (1) see table, (1), annex (I). This table presents the community household *absence* and *presence* status and the existing of *individual refugee status* in other countries. Figure (1) and (2), graphically presents a comparative view of these indicators within the19 communities of the four provinces.
Looking at the table and the related two figures, (1 and 2) in the text, it is shown that 76% of the total households absence are reported in the (7) communities of Logar and Paktia. The remaining (24%) are shown in the 11 communities of Ghazni and Wardak provinces.

This high proportion of absenteeism of communities households in Paktia and the two communities of Logar (Altamoor and Doshanbi) adjacent to Paktia, appears to be related to the close location of these areas to Pakistan. There in Pakistan the residing refugees are mostly "reluctant" to repatriate in full household scale. They mostly partially repatriate for the purpose of their seasonal farming activities while their households main proportion are staying based in Pakistan and prefer to live there within their already established refugee livelihood.

Figure (1) displays the No. of returned households during the ***last two years***. Here if the Altamoor community is left as an exceptional miss reported case within the other 3 provinces, Paktia shows the highest number of returned households and following to that, comes Wardak and Bakhtyar community of Ghazni provinces.

From the total (962) individual refugee reported in other countries, (table 1, annex 1) and (figure 2), 28% are from the 8 communities of Ghazni, 40% from the 2 communities of Logar, 21% from the 4 communities of Wardak and about 10% are from the 3 communities of Paktia.
From the total 592 household internally displaced to the other communities / provinces, table (1), annex (I), 52% are from the 6 communities of Ghazni and 45% are from the 4 communities of Wardak and only 3% are from the 2 communities of Paktia province.
There are a total of 94 internally displaced households from other communities reported residing in the surveyed communities. From these household 57% are residing in Wardak, which is very close to Kabul, and 37% are in Ghazni province. The remaining 6% are reported in Logar and Paktia provinces. The reason for this high proportion of (IDPs) in Wardak and Ghazni is the close location of the two provinces to Kabul, which is a convenient urban center for "daily labor" work opportunities. Also Ghazni & Wardak provinces are the focal activity areas for the IDPs and the new returnee.

XIV. Women Saving Group (out put # 4)

Is there any saving group in the community? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐ If Yes

Total number of saving group in the community ________

XV. Data on improving livelihood Security: (FG)

A. Household immigration information:

1. Have you ever been a refugee? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes: Where? ____________ (Name of country) when you returned ____________ (Year/month)

2. Have you ever been internally displaced? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐

3. If yes: Where ____________, (Name of province/district) when you returned ____________ (Year/month)

4. Any member of your Household is working outside the country? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, name the country: __________________

5. Any member of your H.H is working outside your district (inside Afghanistan)? (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, name the place: _______________

B. Household housing situation:

K **Is your home livable now?** (Put a ✓ mark) Yes ☐ No ☐

If no where do you live now? (Put a ✓ mark) a. Relative house ☐ b. rented house ☐ c. other ☐

XVI. What are the most important problems in the community (based on priorities):

(It is included in the women group form.)

XVII. KEY CROPS BASKET

(It is included in the community level form.)

XVIII. Comments:

- **NECESSARY CLEARIFICATIONS: " FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended Household)**
  " HOUSEHOLD " indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

Needs Assessment and Baseline Data for SoLAR

At Community Level (Through Men Group Interview)

Filled:

Interviewers Name: a. Before CARE Intervention ( ) Date:______________

____________ ____________ ____________ b. After CARE Intervention ( ) Date:______________

I. Community Introduction:

A Location

Province: ________________ District: ________________________

Community Name: ________________ Community No.: ________________________

B Villages included in the community:

Name of the village	# of households present	Name of the village	# of households present

C Interviewee (s):

No.	Name	Occupation	Village	No.	Name	Occupation	Village
1.				11.			
2.				12.			
3.				13.			
4.				14.			
5.				15.			
6.				16.			
7.				17.			
8.				18.			
9.				19.			
10.				20.			

II. NGO's intervention including CARE

	NGO	Sectors	NGO	Sectors
1. NGO activities in the past:				
2. NGO activities at present:				

NECESSARY CLARIFICATIONS: **" FAMILY " Indicates living together of more than one Household (extended family)**
" HOUSEHOLD" indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

III. Data on Improving Market accessibility: (output # 5)

1. Number of shops in the Community: (specify, number and type of trades)
   a) No. ________ type________ c) No. ________ type________
   b) No. ________ type________ d) No. ________ type________
2. Number of Villagers owning and or operating transport facilities:
   a) Truck (s) No. ________ b) Tractor (s) No.________ c) Pickup (s) No. ________
   d) Bus (s) No. ________ e) Car (s) No. ________ f) Motorbike (s) No. ________
   g) Bicycle(s) No. ________
3. Distance to the nearest market: ________ Km
4. Name of nearest market. ________
5. Main transportation problems to the nearest market. (Put a ✓ mark)
   ☐ Bad road, ☐ No roads, ☐ High fare, ☐ Lack of vehicles
6. Length of road required to be upgraded ________ Km
7. Road structures needed:
   a) No. of bridges ________ b) No. of culverts________ c) No. of other structures needed (specify)
   Name ________ No. ________
   Name ________ No. ________
8. Travel time to reach the nearest market (Minutes):
   By vehicle________ by bicycle ________
   By Foot ________ By Horse/Donkey ________
9. Fare of transportation;
   Per KG (of load.) ________ (Afs) = Kg of wheat ________
   Per passenger ________ (Afs) = Kg of wheat ________

IV. Data on Improving Access to Irrigation Water: (IG # 1 and output # 1)

A. Land status:

1. Total irrigated land with sufficient water (Ha) ________
2. Total irrigated land with insufficient water (Ha) ________
3. Total land under Fruit trees with sufficient water (Ha) ________
4. Total land under Fruit trees with insufficient water (Ha) ________
5. Total land under non Fruit trees (popular or others) (Ha) ________
6. Total Irrigated land presently with no water (Ha) ________
7. Total Irrigated land abandoned, non used (Ha) ________
   (should be described below in part B)
8. **Total of the above land** **(Ha)**________
9. Total rainfed land (Ha) ________
10. Total pasture land (Ha) ________

B. Main reasons for irrigated land being abandoned (not used):

List:

1. ____________________
2. ____________________
3. ____________________
4. ____________________

C. Status of Irrigation sources:

volume of water (litter/sec)
(To be measured by project staff)

Name of Canals (River source).	Length (Km)	at the beginning of the source	at the first inlet to ag. land

Name of Karezes.	Length (Km)	at the beginning of the source	at the first inlet to ag. land

Name of Springs	Length (Km)	at the beginning of the source	at the first inlet to ag. land

D. Problems related to irrigation: (Put a ✓ mark)

1. Wastage during delivery ( )
2. Insufficient quantity of water ( )
3. Siltation ( )
4. Intake problem ( )
5. Collapsed tunnel/wells ( )
6. Others (Specify)

____

____

E. Irrigation structures:

Type of Structures	No.	Needs reconstruction (No.)	Newly to be built (No.)	Needs no repair (No.)
Intake				
Aqueduct Diversion dam				
Diversion dam				
Siphon				
Wash culvert				

Regulator/distributor	________	________	________	________
Tunnel strengthening	________	________	________	________
Other (specify)	________	________	________	________
	________	________	________	________
	________	________	________	________

V. Data on Improving Flood Protection: (output # 2)

1. Total eroded and destroyed land area due to flood in the past years (Ha) ________
2. Total area of land prone to flood erosion (Ha) ________
3. Name the flood source areas

1. ________ . 2. ________
3. ________ . 4. ________

4. A. Number of irrigationj systems destroyed ________
   B. Number of irrigationj systems prone to erosion ________

5. Flood caused damages to the houses:
   a. Damaged houses completely: (no. of houses) ________
   b. Damaged houses partially: (no. of houses) ________
   c. Houses prone to erosion: (no. of houses) ________

6. Types of flood control structures needed:

a) dikes No.________ b) check dames No. ________ c) flood redirection No.________
d) land terracing areas (Ha) ________ e) plantation of trees (Ha) ________
f) others specify (type & No.) g) ________ h) ________ i) ________
j) ________ k) ________ l) ________ m) ________

VI. Data on Improving Tree Plantation: (output # 8)

A. Roofing timber situation: (give best estimate)

	1998	1999
1. Total No. of poplar trees planted:	________	________
2. Total No. of poplar still alive 12 months after planting	________	________
3. Total No. of popular Timber produced in the community	________	________
4. Total No. of popular Timber imported	________	________
5. Total No. of popular Timber exported	________	________
6. Total No. of other non fruit trees planted	________	________
7. Total No. of non fruit multi purpose trees imported from outside and planted	________	________

8. Name the types of multi purpose trees planted in the community: 1.________
2.________ 3. ________ 4.________

B. Community problems related to roofing timber: (List the problems)

1. ________
2. ________
3. ________
4. ________
5. ________
6. ________

VII. Data on income, Improving Agricultural Production and Productivity: (IG # 2)

- **Wheat:**

1. **Main problems related to obtain the agricultural inputs:** (Put a ✓ mark)

	Wheat Seeds	Fertilizer	Agrochemical
- Supply Shortage.			
- Quality problem:			
- High prices			
-			
-			
-			

2. Major crops, vegetables and fruit growing and yields:

- **Rank on priority bases :**

	Rank	No. of farmers growing	Average yield(kg/Ha)
1. Wheat			
2. Rice			
3. Corn			
4. Alfalfa			
5. Onion			
6. Potato			
7. Fruits:			
a. Apple			
b. Apricot			
c. Grapes			
d. Plum			
e.			

- How many landowner households (owner cultivators) exist in the community? No.__________
- How many sharecroppers' households with no land ownership exist in the community? No.__________
- How many landless households exist in the community? (Labors, sk/unskilled workers & etc.) No.__________

VIII. Income from the livestock and livestock production (in 199): (IG # 1. & output # 3)

{It is included in household (Men) form}

IX. No of people employed in none farm activities: (IG # 2)

Types of occupation	Paid employed (No)	Self Employed (No)	Supporting Source (Put a ✓ mark)				Yearly income	
			Self	NGOs	Government	Community (Alms)	Afs.	Eq. Wheat (Kg)
Carpenter								
Blacksmith								
Tinsmith								
Masonry								
Tailoring								
Carpet/Gilem viewing								
Government service								
NGOs employee								
Shop keeper/ Trader								
Total								

X. The status of training program during last two years:

S/N	Name of skills (Type of training)	# of trainees		Trained by: (Name of organization)	Time of training		Date graduated	Remarks
		Men (No)	Women(No)		Months (No)	Days (No)		
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

XI. Alms distribution: (Out put # 7)

1 **How Alms is distributed:** (Put a ✓ mark)

a) Through individual decision ( )
b) Through a community decision ( )

2 If through community decision, how many Alms committees are there? No. __________

3 How many vulnerable persons received Alms from Alms committee No. __________

4 How many of them established income generation activities from received Alms fund No. __________

5 How many of those who established income generation activities from Alms funds are running Successfully. No. __________

XII. Drinking Water: (output # 9)

1. Write number of drinking water resources.

Karez ( ) Canal ( ) Spring ( )
Covered well ( ) uncovered well ( ) Reservoir ( )
Pipe network ( )

2. Write quantity of drinking water received from different water resources in Liter/second.

Karez ( ) Canal ( ) Spring ( )
Covered well ( ) uncovered well ( ) Reservoir ( )
Pipe network ( )

3. Number of households (HH) utilizing drinking water from the following sources:

Karez	No.	________	Canal	No.	________
Spring	No.	________	Covered well	No	________
uncovered well	No.	________	Reservoir	No.	________
Pipe network	No.	________			

XIII. Problems related to Potable drinking water: (Put a ✓ mark)

a) far from the residence ( ) b) source is exposed (Loch) ( )
c) source is not enough ( ) d) uncleanness surrounding ( )
e) crowded ( ) f) less privacy for women ( )
g) less safe for women and children to fetch water ( )
h) ( )

XIV. Women Saving Group (out put # 4)

A. Total number of saving group in the community _________

Group #	**Members**	**Total Saving**		**# of women & amount of loan have received**		
Group 1	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat__________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg
Group 2	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat__________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg
Group 3	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat__________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg
Group 4	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat__________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg
Group 5	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat__________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg
Total	No.________	Afs.________	Eq. Wheat__________Kg	No.______	Afs.__________	Eq. Wheat______Kg

Average amount of savings per woman : Eq. Wheat__________Kg

B. Number of women having used savings to invest in productive small livestock activities : ________

XV. Data on improving livelihood Security: (FG)

A. Population situation:

S/N	Name of villages	NO. Of households					
		Refugee in other countries	Internally displaced	Returned during last two years	Internally displaced from outside living in the village	Present in the village now	Individual refugee in other countries
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
Total							

B. How many of the following categories of vulnerable households exist in the community:

a) Single women with children No. ________
b) Disabled headed household No. ________
c) Faqir /Landless households (living on others charity) No. ________
d) Land less households without other income source No. ________
e) Other (if any specify) ________________ No. ________
f) ______________________________ No. ________
g) ______________________________ No. ________

C. Housing situation in the community:

1 Destroyed /non-habitable houses in the community: No. ________________
2 Newly built houses in the community during the last two years No. ________________
3 No of houses repaired during the last two years No. ________________
4 Total No. of presently habitable houses in the community No. ________________

NECESSARY CLARIFICATIONS: **" FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended family)**
" HOUSEHOLD" indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

XVI. What are the most important problems in the community (based on priorities):

No	Problems	No. of voting	Priority (Rank)	REMARKS (On existing situation)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Technical information confirmed by:

Name: ______________________ Signature: ______________________

Name: ______________________ Signature: ______________________

Name: ______________________ Signature: ______________________

NECESSARY CLARIFICATIONS: **" FAMILY " indicates living together of more than one Household (extended family)**
" HOUSEHOLD" indicates parents and their children (Father, Mother, children)

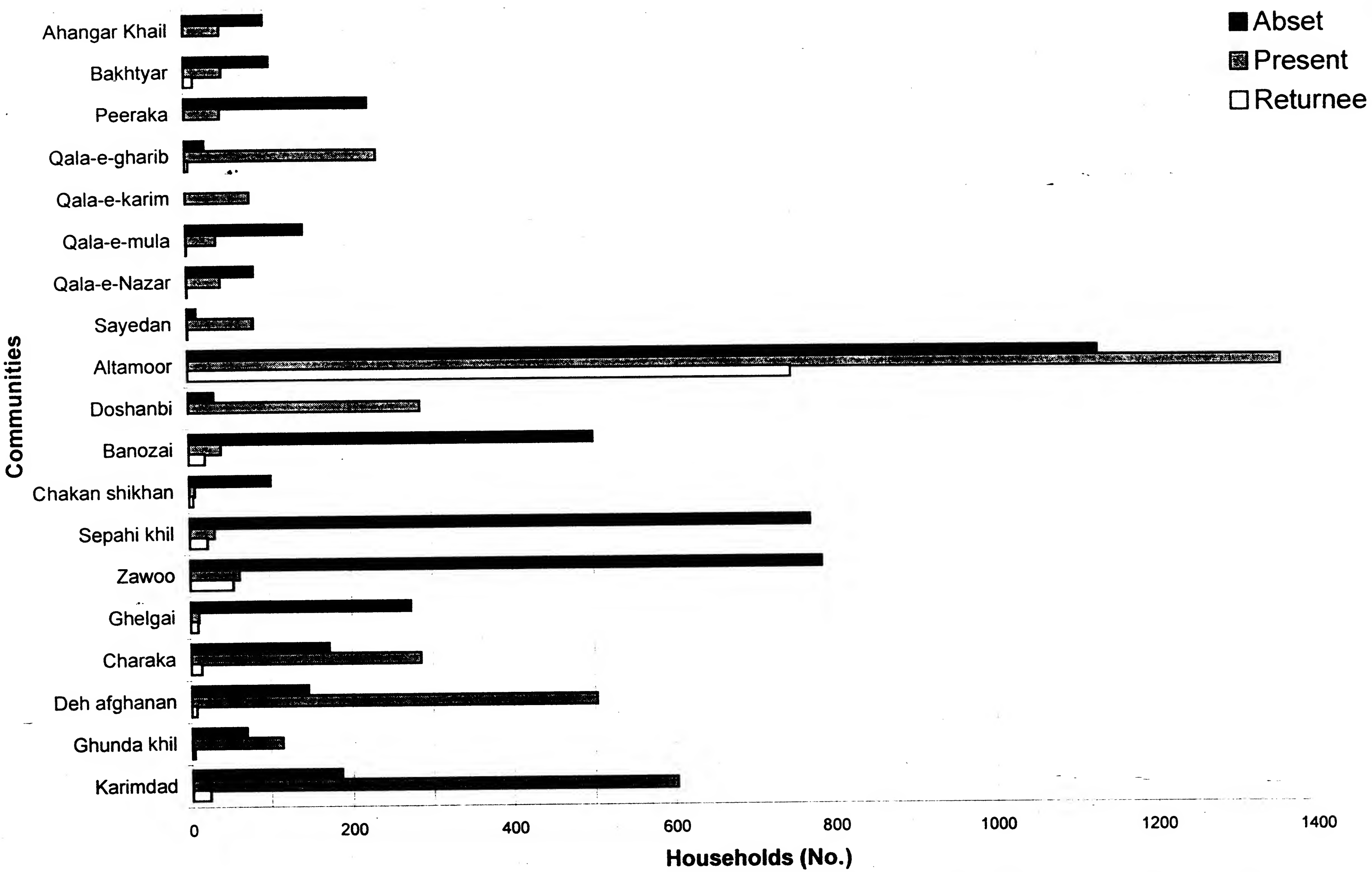

Figure (1): Household Absence & Presence status & the Returnees during the last 2 years. ***(Table 1, annex I)***

CARE International In Afghanistan

SECURITY OF LIVELIHOOD FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

SoLAR

Baseline survey for the CARE "EU" Funded Project

August 1999

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Reporting date:

March 2000

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ARIC
Established

Acknowledgement

The surveyed community households close cooperations with the CARE SoLAR survey operation are highly admired and appreciated by CARE staff members involved in baseline survey of the SoLAR.

The name of the CARE staff who participated in this baseline survey are as follows:

Dr. K. Dawlaty (Data analyst, report writer & survey design)
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INTRODUCTION

(1.1) An Overview on CARE Rural programs in Afghanistan
(1.2) Integrating Baseline Surveys in CARE Afghanistan Rural Assistance Program